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TELEGRAMS.

Gen. Failly Urges the Return of the French Troops to Rome.

Turkey to Adopt a More Liberal Policy on the Eastern Question.

Reported Discovery of the Fenian Plan for Future Operations.

ITALY.

Gen. Failly Urges the Return of the French Expeditionary Corps to Rome—French Official Assurance of the Tranquillity of the Kingdom.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 13—Evening.

Gen. FAILLY, the commander of the Expeditionary Corps, has asked the Emperor to permit the return of the French troops to Rome, as their quarters at Cevita Vecchia and Viterbo are overcrowded. This ominous request creates a general feeling of uneasiness and distrust here.

The *Moniteur* this morning contradicts vague rumors which have been floating about, of popular disturbances in Naples, and assures its readers that perfect tranquillity prevails in that city and in the surrounding Provinces.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A More Liberal Policy to be Pursued by the Sublime Porte—Lenient Action Toward Candia.

VIENNA, Monday, Jan. 13.

Dispatches have been received from the South which indicate that a more liberal policy is to be pursued by the Sublime Porte in the matter of the Eastern question. A decree has been issued guaranteeing not only the equality of rights in Candia, but a suspension of the collection of tithes for a period of two years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Precautions Against the Fenians—Trial of Prisoners—Reported Discovery of the Plan of the Fenians for Future Action in Ireland.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 13.

Warwick Jail, where the Fenian prisoners BURKE, CASEY, SHAW and MULLANEY are awaiting trial, is occupied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the Government to guard against any attempt at a rescue.

In the Queen's Bench to-day a motion was made by the counsel for the defence that the prisoners be returned to London for trial on the ground that the bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickshire would render it impossible for them to obtain an impartial jury and a fair trial in that county. The motion was heard and the Judges reserved their decision.

The prisoners DESMOND and ALLAN, implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, were again brought up to-day for examination on the charge of murder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given by them contains no facts of importance.

Papers have been found in Dublin upon the person of the prisoner LENNON which, it is said, expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in Ireland.

ABYSSINIA.

Arrival of Sir Robert Napier at Annesley Bay.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 13.

Telegrams from Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, announce that Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER had arrived at Annesley Bay, the depot of the expedition, on the Abyssinian coast, and immediately set out for Senafe, to place himself at the head of the British advance.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The American Squadron en route to Naples.

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Jan. 13.

The United States squadron in the Miditerranean, under command of Admiral FARRAGUT, has sailed for Naples.

AUSTRIA.

The Remains of Maximilian at Pola.

TRIESTE, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Imperial frigate *Novara* and her convoy have arrived at Pola, in Istria, with the remains of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN.

GEN. BUTLER.

His Arrival in Richmond—Enthusiastic Reception by the Colored Men—An Immense Crowd to Hear Him Speak.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 13.

Gen. BUTLER arrived here at 1:30 to-day, and was met at the depot by an innumerable multitude of negroes and a delegation of white members of the Convention. The negroes mounted guard, with drawn sabres, music and banners, and acted as his escort to the Ballard Hotel. The streets were thronged with people to see him as he passed, in an open carriage, accompanied by Mr. WARDWELL and a colored man named BROOKS. His reception was certainly a grand ovation on the part of the blacks, and it was evident that he is first in their hearts. At the Ballard he was waited upon by Gen. SCHOFIELD and staff and a large number of prominent Union men, while the curiosity of the Southern people to see him was intense. It was known that he was to speak at the African Church in the evening; the crowd commenced collecting at 3 o'clock, and by 6 the church was densely packed, and all the approaches to it blocked up. Such a multitude of negroes was never before seen gathered there. It was with the utmost difficulty that Gen. BUTLER could find an entrance through the solid mass when he arrived. An organization was finally effected. Mr. WARDWELL took the chair. Gen. BUTLER was introduced amid a succession of the wildest cheers—banners waving, music playing, handkerchiefs flaunting. Gen. BUTLER spoke an hour and a half. He commenced at the Revolutionary War, which was fought to establish the independence of the nation and the inalienable rights of man, and spoke of the Constitution as a perpetual compact entered into by our fathers to secure liberty to their posterity, but they had not foreseen the evils that must flow from one blighting cause—the institution of slavery—which they left intact in the belief that it would never die out. It existed thus in almost every State in the Union. They enacted that the slave-trade should cease after a short time, and they believed it would cease; but slavery became profitable, and it increased. He then gave a full history of the war in Congress between the Slave Power and the Free Soilers, concluding it with the election of Mr. LINCOLN and the war made upon the Union for the perpetuation of the institution. Up to that time many in the North believed they were bound to sustain slavery, but when war came any man was released from those obligations. At the beginning of the war slaves were retained, but at length statesmen agreed that slavery should be eradicated. Here followed a relation of the facts connected with gradual abolition, in which he busily took an active part. It was not accomplished till one hundred thousand black men had fought and bled, and it was the fault of those who went into rebellion that the slaves were made free. He went on to draw a parallel between what the white people say of the negroes now and what was said fifty years ago by the English of the American nation. It was taunted with having no statesmen or soldiers, and with being of no account; but we have found their assertions false. This is what the Southern people now say of the blacks, who will in thirty years hence prove the fallacy of their ideas. The South had never been prosperous and never would be until the rich proprietors should divide and sell their lands, and that the negroes would ultimately become the possessors of tracts and homesteads, and be a prosperous, industrious and enlightened people. One thing still remained from the upheaving of the French Revolution—the division of the lands. He advised the landholders to sell, and those who had none, to buy, for thereby they would become a portion of the great conservative as well as the radical institutions of the country. In 1850 the Southern people held that great statesman of Massachusetts, DANIEL WEBSTER, by his constitutional shackles, and forced the Northern people to swallow their prejudices against slavery. He now returned to Virginia, after this lapse of years, to teach the Southern people new ideas, to divide their estates and place the negro upon an equality with themselves. They would have to come down to this. He had been told that the negroes wanted to be the dominant power, but he saw no evidence of it; all they seemed to desire was their rights. Speaking of a war of races, he said if anything of the kind was ever contemplated it would have been done during the recent war, and not at this late period when the negro was desirous of being placed in harmony with his late master. At the surrender of LEE the rebels were willing to accept any terms, and even to grant the right of suffrage; but the success of the elections at the North, and the unwise action of the President, had deluded the Southern people and caused them to believe that there was something better in store for them than the Radicals would give; but the Government must go on as it is till March, 1869, and by that time the matter would be settled some way. A Democratic President could do no more than JOHNSON can do now, for the Senate will remain the same for the next six years. The right of suffrage was accorded the negroes as a safeguard and not from motives of revenge, and as soon as the whites were willing to come forward and take part in the Government with loyal and true hearts, he was willing to repeal all test oaths and penalties and receive them back, but he would not let go the reins as long as the horse balks. He paid a high tribute to the colored people present, some of whom he recognized as being seen in battle; and as they had shown themselves good soldiers, he trusted they would be able to prove themselves good American citizens. "With malace toward none and charity to all," they should march steadily forward to that high destiny which God in His providence has marked out for American citizens and American freemen.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Jan. 13.

A resolution was adopted in the Convention to-day to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the validity of the charter of the Jackson Gaslight Company, with power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution was offered by a colored member, but not acted upon, for the appointment of a committee of seven to inquire into the charges preferred against a portion of the people of this State, as promulgated in a recent proclamation by B. G. HUMPHREYS, Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

The President having announced the receipt of 150 copies of the Alabama Constitution from the Executive Committee of the National Union Republican Party,

Mr. CUNNINGHAM moved a vote of thanks.

Mr. WILSON objected. He hoped the Convention would confine itself to the specific duties for which it assembled. He did not understand why so many thanks were necessary in that or any other direction.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS, the resolution was amended so as to thank the Committee for what had already been done and for what they intended doing in future, and so amended, was adopted.

The following was made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ascertain whether any member of this Convention in any way has committed himself against the Reconstruction acts of Congress, or has declared the assemblage of the Convention unconstitutional, or does not regard the ordinances and acts of this Convention valid, and to report as soon as possible.

The majority report of the Committee on Compensation recommended $20 per day for the first ten, each member; reporters, $15; Secretary, $15; each assistant, $10; Sergeant-at-Arms, $10; mileage each way, 20 cents.

Mr. FIELD moved to recommit, with instructions to bring in a report reducing the fees enumerated at least sixty per cent.

Mr. COMPTON submitted, as a minority report, a preamble and resolutions, declaring the Convention unconstitutionally convened, and not competent to make amendments to the Constitution of Mississippi; therefore, the officers and members not entitled to compensation for any service they may propose to render in such capacity to the people of the State of Mississippi, or the people of the United States, and concluded with the resolve that this assembly be now adjourned *sine die*.

There was much discussion, but action was finally postponed on both reports.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that no motion to adjourn *sine die* should be entertained, unless five days' previous notice be given thereof.

Mr. TOWNSEND gave notice that he would, on Saturday, the 18th inst., make a motion that the Convention so adjourn. Adjourned.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 13.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was adopted indorsing the proposed action of Congress with regard to State Governments.

An ordinance was adopted providing that registered voters desirous of remaining on plantations in the precinct where registered may do so, and making it a misdemeanor for any person to eject them until after the vote on the ratification of the Constitution.

A resolution asking for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau was adopted by a large vote.

The balance of the session was spent in the discussion of article seventy-four of the Constitution.

The Convention adjourned without coming to a vote.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 13.

In the Convention to-day a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of releasing Virginia from her debt incurred prior to and during the war, was introduced and laid over.

The amendment embodying the recognition of the Deity in the Bill of Rights was adopted.

An article declaring that Virginia shall ever remain one of the United States, and a substitute to the effect that the Government of the United States can only be dissolved by the consent of the majority or armed revolution, were introduced, both by Republicans, and were discussed until the Committee rose.

A resolution declaring secession null and void, and the citizens of the Southern States citizens of the United States, was ordered to be printed. The Convention then adjourned.

Meeting of the Selma, Ala., Democratic Club.

SELMA, Ala., Monday, Jan. 13.

The Democratic Club held a meeting here to-night. Enthusiasm, harmony and confidence prevailed. A large number of persons were present. Resolutions were adopted calling a mass meeting in this city on the 24th inst.

Burial of the Unrecognized Bodies of the Victims of the Angola Disaster.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 13.

The unrecognized bodies of the victims of the late railroad disaster at Angola, seventeen in all, were buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery, in separate graves, this morning. A large lot has been purchased by the Buffalo and Erie Railway Company for this purpose in a conspicuous location in the cemetery, and it is intended to erect a monument in the centre of the lot.

Ice in the Mississippi River—An Ice Gorge at Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Jan. 13.

Very heavy ice is still running in the river, but the ferry-boats, yesterday and to-day, have made trips at irregular intervals, and have succeeded in crossing all the railroad passengers, baggage and mails, and to-day heavy freight has been handled to some extent.

The weather has moderated considerably, and a brisk snow-storm set in this evening and continues at this time, 11 o'clock P. M., with indications of rain. It also snows at various points west of here.

There is an excellent prospect that the ice in the river will soon run out and that navigation South may be resumed. There is a heavy ice-gorge for several miles south of Cairo; but a few days of warm weather will break it up, or weaken it so that boats can pass through.

The Town of Sardis, Mississippi, Destroyed by Fire—Bank Suspension in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 13.

The town of Sardis, Miss., was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss was $80,000, on which there is an insurance of $26,000 in the Peoples' and Hernando companies of this city.

The Commercial Bank of Memphis suspended this morning. It is said the assets will exceed the liabilities. The suspension caused some excitement, and runs were made on other banks, but the excitement was soon allayed.

Inauguration of Gov. Hayes, of Ohio—Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 13.

Gov. R. B. HAYES was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at 2 o'clock this afternoon, in the rotunda of the State House, before an immense crowd. Large numbers of ladies were present.

The Democratic Caucus will be held to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, to be elected to-morrow. A. G. THURMAN will probably be the candidate.

The New-Jersey Legislature—The Governor's Message.

TRENTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Legislature meet here to-morrow. The town is full of strangers, and an exciting time is anticipated. A large number of office-seekers are present. A caucus will be held to-morrow morning. The Senate stands, Democrats, 11; Republicans, 10, and the House, Democrats, 40; Republicans, 14. The Governor's message will be read on Wednesday.

Burning of a Steamer Loaded with Cotton on the Ouachita River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 13.

The steamer *Homeyer* was burned on the Ouachita River yesterday with 900 bales of cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Democratic Caucus in Ohio—Mr. Thurman for Senator.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 13.

The Democratic caucus to-night nominated Mr. THURMAN United States Senator, on the first ballot. The vote stood 51 to 24 for VALLANDINGHAM.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 13.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 14: Nos. 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 31, 38, 49, 62, 63, 34, 50, 57.

VIRGINIA.

Constitutional Convention—Basis of Representation—Legality of the Body Denied by the Conservatives—Taxation, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1868.

The twenty-third "active" day of the Convention was mostly consumed in discussing the question whether the Deity should be inscribed in the preamble; but before this discussion took place, the Committee on the Basis of Representation made a report, stating that they had several propositions under consideration which they deemed it necessary to have printed, and submitted five lengthy documents; the first showing the number of white and colored persons listed for taxation; the second, a statement of the registered voters: the third giving the population as it stood in 1860, and how the apportionment would stand on that basis; fourth, the number of votes cast for President in 1860, and the per centum of the said votes as compared with the population; and fifth, a statement of the value of real estate and personal property in 1860.

Mr. CURTIS wanted the committee to be instructed to report the list of registered voters, as the basis of representation, which gave rise to a warm discussion. Mr. E. GIBSON said there was no use in having committees if they were to be instructed before they had brought in their report, or any action could be taken on reports submitted.

Mr. WILLIAMS supported the Committee, and said that after a careful consideration in committee, some had thought that while the House of Delegates ought to represent the entire population, it might be advisable to make the Senate the representative of the property holders; but there was a difference of opinion, as there would be in the Convention. Gen. SCHOFIELD had been charged with "jerrymandering" the State, in his appointment of delegates for the Convention, in order to secure certain results, but he had refuted the charge to the satisfaction of all sensible men. The Curtis substitute was lost, as was also a motion to strike out statements four and five of the report, and the report was ordered to be printed.

THE LEGALITY OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. LEGGITT, one of the leading members of the Opposition, offered a preamble and resolution declaring the Convention to be an unlawful body. This revolutionary action created quite a sensation. It was a bomb-shell thrown into the opposite camp. One raised a point of order that it could not be entertained, as it ignored the Convention; another moved, very excitedly, that it be not received; and still others its indefinite postponement. The Chair was of opinion that it denied but did not ignore the authority of the Convention, but thought it ought not to be received. BOWDEN thought it ought to be received and printed, as he desired every member to see what rebellious subjects they had to deal with—and it was finally settled in that way, and the Conservatives carried the only point they desired—the placing on record, for future political effect, their solemn protest against the whole Reconstruction policy.

DISFRANCHISED FOR CRUELTY.

JOE COX, the tall colored delegate, who assists in representing the aristocratic "first families" of this city, offered a resolution which recommends the disfranchisement of the following persons:

"All who during the late rebellion inflicted any cruel or unnecessary punishment upon any soldier, sailor, marine, employe or citizen of the United States, or otherwise violated the rules of civilized warfare."

Which was referred.

TAXATION.

A resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Taxation, which declares that "no lands shall be taxed at less than $2 an acre." This is to force large land-holders to sell out to Northern immigrants. It will be a good dodge—a clever Yankee trick—if it carries.

The discussion as to whether the name of the Deity ought to be inserted in the preamble was animated but indecisive. Dr. BAYNE, who combines the two professions of dentist and preacher, proposed as a substitute for the commencement of the last clause of the preamble, "We, therefore, the delegates of the good people of Virginia, elected, and in Convention assembled, in pursuance of said acts, do, in the name of God, and invoking his blessing thereon, adopt," &c. Upon this arose a long and desultory discussion which lasted until the close of the session. The Convention finally adjourned over till Monday, without coming to a vote on the question.

KAPPA.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition in regard to furnishing Indians with stock for breeding purposes. This was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

POSTAL TREATIES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to inquire whether recent postal treaties with foreign Governments do not grant privileges to citizens of such Governments not granted by law to our own people; also whether the provisions of such treaties do not differ from or conflict with the Revenue law as to importation of printed matter, and to report what action thereon is necessary. Adopted.

RULES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law or by rule of the Senate, or both, rules and regulations for procedure in trials of impeachment, and for the suspension of the officer under impeachment pending the trial, if, in the judgment of the Senate, the public safety shall require it, and for the prompt enforcement of orders and judgments of the Senate in such cases."

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the Army of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill which limits the number of men authorized to be enlisted in the navy of the United States to 8,500. All acts authorizing the enlistment in the Marine Corps of a greater number of officers and men than that fixed by the act of July 25, 1861, are hereby repealed, as is also the act creating the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate, approved March 2, 1865. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS FROM THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. WILSON reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, without amendment, the act declaring that no officer cashiered or dismissed from the army by sentence of a court-martial shall be restored to the military service without confirmation by the Senate. Also, a bill authorizing the sale of the Harper's Ferry property, which devotes the proceeds first to defraying the expenses of the sales; second, to refunding to the United States the original purchase money, and the surplus to the State of West Virginia for the use of a school fund; with an amendment providing that the Secretary of War shall have power to convey by deed all portions of said property which have heretofore been set apart for religious, charitable, educational and town purposes. Also, a bill directing the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the State of Kansas for military service under Gen. CURTIS, with a recommendation to refer to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY the bill was referred back to the Committee on Military Affairs.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill regulating the service of final process in suits at law, and of orders and decrees in equity of Courts of the United States in places out of their jurisdictional limits, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill provides that in suits of law the party recovering on final judgment any debt, damages, or costs, may take out execution or final process for the collection of the same, directed to the Marshal of any district of the United States, whose duty it shall be to serve and return the same to the Court issuing it in like manner as if it had issued from a United States Court of his district.

Provided, That such process shall not be executed until a transcript of the record, certified under the seal of the court rendering judgment, shall have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court for the district where it is to have effect; and in any Territory the copy of the record shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the highest court therein, and the process be served by the Marshal of the Territory.

The second section authorizes the Judges of Circuit Courts, in suits in equity, to prescribe the manner in which notices and orders may be served on persons absent or absconding from the district; such service to have the same effect as if he had remained therein, and orders for the arrest of such parties may be issued directed to the United States Marshal of any district in which they may be found, specifying the sum in which they may be admitted to bail, which orders shall not be issued until the party applying therefor shall have made a deposit for the payment of the expenses for arresting and imprisoning the party against whom it is directed.

A subsequent provision authorizes Marshals to carry into effect such warrants, and specifies the manner in which their returns shall be made and their fees paid. Proceeds for enforcement of final decree in suits in equity in Circuit Courts upon which parties may now be arrested and imprisoned in the district where the process issues, may be enforced in any other district, in the same manner as provided for process in the first section.

Process in nature of an execution against property may also be issued upon the final decrees in equity suits in Circuit Courts, directed to any Marshal, to be served, and have the same effect in any other district, as if issued where the suit was brought.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF STATES.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, his resolution that the Constitution be amended so as to create a tribunal of one member of each State to decide constitutional questions of jurisdiction arising between them and the United States, was taken up and informally laid aside.

MINISTER BURLINGAME.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution of inquiry whether Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME has been appointed by the Emperor of China to any diplomatic mission. He alluded to the reports to that effect in the public prints, and said he desired definite information in order to predicate future action upon it.

Mr. SUMNER thought there was no information but that already published, namely: A telegram from Mr. BURLINGAME through Siberia and St. Petersburgh to Washington.

The resolution was adopted.

PRESS PRIVILEGES.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial from the manager of the Evening Press Association, in reference to the remarks of Senator HOWARD recently, on the subject of the publication of the condensed report in the Secretary Stanton matter, asking, as a matter of justice, that the subject be referred to some committee for investigation, claiming that he can fully vindicate himself from the grave charges that have been preferred, declaring that as many as a dozen persons had access to that document, and that the publication of it was not unauthorized.

Mr. HOWARD declared the assertion that the publication was not unauthorized entirely incorrect, and known by the individual to be so.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE SURPLUS FUND.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate what appropriations may, without injury, be carried to the surplus fund, including such as may be properly postponed to a future period.

The resolution was adopted.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a joint resolution for the publication of the reports of the Commissioners of the United States at the Paris Exhibition, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE OREGON JUDICIARY.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to fix the terms of the District and Circuit Courts of Oregon and salaries of the Judges thereof, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE DAVIS RESOLUTION AGAIN.

The resolution of Mr. DAVIS above referred to was then taken up, and he took the floor, arguing that the tribunal proposed was necessary under our present mixed system, quoting from the framers of the Constitution, until the expiration of the morning hour, when the President announced as the special order, the bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency.

Mr. HOWARD moved to go into Executive Session, which motion prevailed, after opposition by Messrs. SHERMAN and MORTON, by a vote of 23 to 19, and the Senate accordingly went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order during the morning hour on Monday, to the call of States for bills, and joint resolutions for reference.

Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. ELIOT—To continue the Bureau for the Relief of freedmen and refugees, which was referred to the Committeee on Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. WOOD—A joint resolution to limit the time and circumstances relating to the actions of the United States with reference to the recognition of the belligerent rights of hostile nations, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

It recites that the indefinite state of war between two or more belligerent States which do not by hostile military acts or operations manifest the fact of being in the condition of actual war is contrary to the principles of international law, opposed to the progress and present civilization of the world, and causes grave and irreparable injury to the industry, commerce and navigation of neutral nations—especially where the interests of the latter are intimately complicated with those of one or both of the belligerents, and it therefore declares that the United States will consider the state of war terminated between two or more belligerents whenever a period of twelve months has elapsed from the date of the last act of war without a renewal of hostilities; and that in every such case the Government of the United States will resume the relations of peace with all such nations as shall be found in such state of imperfect war.

By Mr. BLAINE—In reference to taxing the shares of the National Banks. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—Further to regulate the registry of vessels.

By Mr. MILLER—Requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, for the passage of a tariff law affording adequate protection to the industrial interests of the country. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUNTER—For the funding of the national debt, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Relating to mailable matter sent to certain societies and public libraries, providing that the postage thereon shall be reduced, and shall be payable on delivery. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. BOUTWELL—To promote agricultural industry in the States recently in rebellion, and to secure homesteads for freedmen. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

The first section declares the title of all abandoned lands in States recently in rebellion to be in the United States, and forbids the President or any other officer of the Government from surrendering it or doing any act to impair or affect the title of the United States.

The second section authorizes the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to contract for the sale to freedmen of such abandoned lands in lots not exceeding ten acres to one person at a fair market valuation, on three years' credit.

The third section authorizes the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to deliver to farmers and planters articles of subsistence, and to advance them money on certain defined conditions.

By Mr. BROMWELL—To authorize the postmasters to put up improved letter boxes in the Post-offices. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. CULLUM—In relation to additional bounty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It provides for the payment of bounties to soldiers in the late war discharged from service on account of disability before they had served two years.

By Mr. BURR—Pledging protection to all citizens, native born or naturalized, in the enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM—Declaring the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Fourteenth Article, duly ratified. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. PAINE, on behalf of the Chairman of the Select Committee of last session on the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens, offered a resolution that the Committee be continued with full powers under the resolutions of July 10 and July 13, 1867.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to offer an amendment, providing that the Committee shall incur no further expense, but Mr. PAINE moved, and the House seconded, the previous question, cutting off all amendments.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, yeas, 52; nays, 97. The resolution was then adopted.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution that the rules be suspended, and the Committee on Reconstruction be authorized to report immediately, and also that the House will to-morrow proceed to the consideration of the report, and will, at the close of the debate on Wednesday, proceed to vote on the same.

The question on suspending the rules was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas, 116; nays, 44. So the rules were suspended, and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM thereupon reported a bill additional and supplementary to the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, and it was read twice and recommitted.

Mr. BINGHAM at the same time informed the House that he would not insist on the last clause of the resolution, but would let the debate continue on Wednesday and the next day if the House desired it. He merely wished to have it made the special order, from day to day, until disposed of.

The Speaker notified the House that, by the terms of the resolution, as adopted under suspension of the rules, no dilatory motion could be received after the debate should close and the House should order the main question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that therefore the effect of that resolution was not only to enslave the Executive and Supreme Court, but Congress also.

The Speaker remarked that the resolution was explicit in its terms, and that no dilatory motion could be entertained after the main question was ordered.

Mr. BINGHAM, in reply to a question by Mr. BROOKS, declared that it was his intention to allow a reasonable time for debate.

Mr. LOAN submitted an amendment, which was ordered to be printed. The bill, as reported, differs in the first section from the bill as printed in the newspapers. It reads:

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas, there are no civil Governments republican in form; and that the so-called civil Governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid nor legal State Governments, either by the Executive or Judicial power or authority of the United States.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, rose to make a report from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROBINSON, rising to a parliamentary question, asked the Speaker whether the adoption of the resolution altered the rules without notice to that effect.

The Speaker said that it suspended all rules that stood in the way of its existence.

Mr. ROBINSON inquired whether all the rules of debate were suspended.

The Speaker replied that they were not; only such rules as stood in the way of carrying out the order of the House. The same question had been decided last Congress, on an appeal from the decision of the Chair, by a vote of 151 to 4.

Mr. ROBINSON appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Speaker declined to entertain the appeal, and stated that the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. WILSON) was entitled to the floor, and that as the bill was not now before the House, this was not the appropriate time for appeals.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, asked leave to report back from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment, by way of an additional section, the Senate bill declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court.

Mr. ROSS objected.

Mr. WILSON moved to suspend the rules, stating that he did not propose to call up the bill for a week, or until the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WILLIAMS) who had first introduced the subject in the House was present.

The House refused to suspend the rules by yeas, 72; nays, 88.

Mr. WILSON said he interpreted the vote as an expression of the will of the House to have the bill acted upon immediately. He would therefore modify his motion, and move to suspend the rules to allow him to report back the bill for immediate consideration, and that when the House shall order the main question, the vote shall be taken without dilatory motions.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 43, nays 37. So the rules were suspended, and Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court, with an amendment.

The bill declares that any number of the Justices of the Supreme Court not less than five, being a majority thereof, shall constitute a quorum.

The amendment declares that no case pending before the Supreme Court, involving the action or effect of any law of the United States, shall be decided adversely to the validity of such without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennslvania, offered an amendment requiring the decision of the Court in such cases to be unanimous. He explained and advocated his amendment.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested to Mr. WILLIAMS that he modify his amendment so as to require only a majority of three-fourths.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to do so. He thought it was not exacting a great deal to require the unanimity of the Court in reversing the decision of Congress which should be the highest court in the nation, and in which there were over a hundred and sixty lawyers.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, suggested an amendment in conformity with the second section of the act of Feb. 5, 1867.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to accept the amendment, and intimated that the bill was imperfect, should not be acted on hastily, and should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Where there was a dissent on the Bench, it would be found, in nine cases out of ten, that the opinion of the dissenting Judge was the more reliable one.

Mr. PRUYN declared that on his return to the House, after a few weeks' absence, it actually seemed to him to day as if the country was in the midst of a revolution. The House had before it to-day a proposition of a most extraordinary character. It was proposed by one act to strip ten States of the little authority left them; to deprive the Executive of its power; and now it was proposed by this act virtually to rob the Supreme Court of the United States of that which had given it power, influence, dignity and strength before the country and the world. This action was admittedly proposed in view of the fact that the Supreme Court might possibly make a decision which would conflict with the views and opinions of a majority of Congress. This daring avowal would strike the country with surprise.

Mr. MARSHALL declared that of all the revolutionary measures brought before the last or present Congress tending to subvert and destroy the institutions of the country, this was one of the very gravest. It was not only striking a blow at, but subverting one of the coördinate branches of the Government. It had been a theory of the Government that it was a Government of checks and balances, and that there was no arbitrary power that could put its foot upon the people and upon other coördinate branches of the Government. If Congress were absolute—if it could override the will of the people, override the will of the Executive and the deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, there would be established a despotism, not of one man, but an oligarchy or a mob, elected by the people, but usurping powers never given to it by the Constitution or the people. It was the assertion of an absolutism which the people would repudiate unless they were willing to be deprived of their liberties and to have the institutions of their fathers trampled under foot. A more enormous proposition had never been brought before any deliberative body. The very bringing forward of such a measure was a plea of guilty on the part of the majority in Congress, and a confession that its acts were unconstitutional, and that therefore they were unwilling to have them brought before the great judicial tribunal of the country. There was no power under the Federal Constitution to pass such a law. It was a most palpable and manifest usurpation, and it was not safe for any party to come forward to trample into dust that great tribunal which had established such a reputation under the lead of the great men who had presided in that body. There was a reverence for that tribunal for its justice, its learning, its conservatism, its ability, its adherence to the great principles of the Government, which would not permit any Congress to trample on and crush it out of existence for partisan purposes. He appealed to the gentlemen not to attempt to place their unhallowed feet on the Supreme Court, an institution which was deemed so important for the preservation of the checks and balances of the Government, and so absolutely necessary for the protection of the rights of citizens. If this law were passed there would not be one of the guards in the Constitution worth one cent to the citizen.

Mr. BINGHAM wanted to know whether the gentleman from Illinois was not aware of the fact that the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee proposed no more than was required by the original Judiciary act of 1789, under the administration of WASHINGTON.

Mr. MARSHALL was not aware of the fact, and desired Mr. BINGHAM to read the section of the law that he referred to.

Mr. BINGHAM read from the Judiciary act of 1789 the section, declaring that "the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a Chief-Justice and five Associate Justices, and four of whom shall constitute a quorum." He argued that where all the members were present it would require four to concur in a decision, which would be two-thirds.

Mr. MARSHALL declared he had great respect for the abilities of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, but the claim he had now put forward was one of the most palpable and shameful dodges ever attempted to be imposed on the House. He was astonished that that gentleman should attempt to palm off the idea that there was any analogy between the act of 1789 and the measure before the House. He reminded members that the people differed very much with them as to the wisdom of Congress. The difference of opinion seemed to be the same as that between the inmates of an insane asylum and the outside world. The inmate of such an asylum had once been asked by a visitor how he happened to be there, and the answer was, "My dear sir, it is a mere matter of difference of opinion; I thought that all the rest of the people of the world were crazy and they thought that I was crazy, and as they were in the majority they got me here." [Laughter.] The illustration was apposite. Gentlemen in Congress might think that they had the concentrated wisdom of the nation, and that all the rest of the people, including the Judges of the Supreme Court, were fools and idiots in comparison with themselves. But the majority was on the outside, and he thought that that majority would be of opinion that in presenting this question there was very little wisdom within the walls of the Capitol. He implored the gentleman not to risk the indignation of the country by going further with measures of such a character. It seemed to him to be most revolutionary and most dangerous, and that the people could not possibly consider it otherwise.

Mr. SPALDING supported the bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee. Some twelve months ago he said, he had been made conversent with the bill drafted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (WILLIAMS,) and which had been offered as an amendment. The measure had struck him as one beneficial to the whole country, but he had then objected as he now did to the universality of that measure to its requiring every member of the Supreme Court to concur in a judgment impairing an act of Congress. He had suggested then that a concurrence of two-thirds only should be required. He was in favor of that, because it was analogous to the requirement of the Constitution that a veto by the President should not be overruled by less than two-thirds of both Houses. Had Congress the right, under the Constitution, to provide that in adjudicating constitutional questions two-thirds of the Judges should unite in a decision before an act should be pronounced unconstitutional? If not, then the action of Congress in passing this bill would be futile; because that same tribunal would pass upon it. After some reflection and investigation of the subject, he claimed that Congress had the right, and that the right appertained to Congress ever since it had attempted to legislate on the subject. Congress most clearly had the constitutional right to provide by law what number of Judges it should take to pronounce a judgment on any act of Congress. If he were qualified to hold a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and if he had that honor, nothing could gratify him more than the passage by Congress of this measure. He did not believe that any Judges of that high tribunal would object to it. It relieved the Court of very great responsibility, and it made the decision more satisfactory to those whom the decision affected. He objected, however, to the amendment requiring that each Justice should assent to the decision; that was requiring too much. It would not do to assume that the Bench of Judges was perfect any more than Congress. He granted that there was less likelihood of their giving way to passion and caprice, as they were elected for their wisdom and experience and supposed ability; but the best of men might err, and there might be one man found perverse enough to withhold his assent from a proposition which even he might deem correct. He would vote for the amendment of the Committee, requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of the Judges to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to add to the amendment reported from the Committee a proviso that if any Circuit or District Court of the United States should adjudge any act of Congress to be unconstitutional or invalid, the judgment, before any further proceedings had upon it, shall be certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States and shall be considered therein, and if, on consideration thereof, two-thirds of all the members of the Supreme Court shall not affirm the judgment below, the same shall be declared and held reversed.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would have preferred the discussion to have been carried on in a spirit different from the partisan spirit exhibited by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MARSHALL); that gentleman should not have assumed in advance of himself, and the party he represented, that they were the only guardians of the Constitution and the people's rights. Nor did he recognize the title by which that gentleman assumed to pronounce judgment upon the majority in Congress, in the name of all the people of the United States. We would tell that gentleman, once for all, that the people spoke for themselves, and by themselves, and that from their judgment there lay no appeal, either to the Congress or to the Court. He would take leave further to remind him when he undertook to lecture the majority in the House about the sanctity of the Supreme Court of the United States, that it never was challenged before the American people until it dared to descend from its high place in the discussion and decision of purely judicious questions, to the settlement of questions political, with which it had no more right to deal than had the Court of St. Petersburgh. The gentleman seemed to assume that there were tribunals in the country superior to the people, who created them. Did he in the high noon of the Nineteenth century dare to assert that the servant was greater than his lord? He would tell the gentleman that there was a tribunal before which the Supreme Court was compelled to answer, and had been compelled to answer in the years of grace, 1856, 1857 and 1858. It would be a sad day for American institutions and for the sacred cause of Republican Governments, if any tribunal in this land, created by the will of the people, was above and superior to the peoples' power. That Court, he repeated, had disgraced not only itself as a tribunal of justice, but it had disgraced humanity when it dared to mouth from its high seat of justice, the horrible blasphemy that there were human beings, either in this land, or in any land, whose rights white men were not bound to respect.

Mr. MARSHALL reminded the gentleman that the Supreme Court had never said such a thing.

Mr. PRUYN desired also to make a remark in that connection.

Mr. BINGHAM, not yielding the floor, said he understood very well the point which gentlemen would make. He did not say that the Court held that doctrine; he had only said that it mouthed that horrid blasphemy. He knew it was no decision.

Mr. ROBINSON, rising to a question of order, made the point that it was not in order for the gentleman from Ohio to make such a charge against a coördinate branch of the Government.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, holding that he could not declare out of order an attack on another department of the Government, when made in parliamentary language.

Mr. ROBINSON made the further point of order that the gentlemen standing round Mr. BINGHAM should be made to take their seats.

The Speaker sustained that point of order and requested the gentlemen to resume their seats.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to say that from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States an appeal had been taken to the public opinion of the country. The people had moved as one man from the furthest East where the citizens of the republic kept watch at the gates of the morning to the furthest West, where the citizens of the Republic kept watch at the going down of the sun, and the people had pronounced their condemnation on that atrocious judicial decision; such a condemnation as had never before been pronounced on the face of the earth, save one or two centuries ago, when the brave English people compelled that judicial monster, JEFFRIES, who boasted his three hundred judicial murders, to besmear his face with lamp-black, and to call upon the train bands of London to trundle him through the streets of London, and hide him behind the walls of the Tower, to save him from the outraged and indignant consciences of Englishmen. The American people by its silent majesty, by the omnipotent power of the ballot, had pronounced just such a condemnation on the American Jefferies. That decree was irreparable, and the rights of all men in this country were hereafter to be respected. It would not do for any man who ever read the Constitution of his country to rise in his place here and say that the Congress of the United States could not reduce that tribunal to a single person, or to three persons. If the number of Judges was fixed at three, of whom two would be a majority, would it not require those two to concur in any decision? What objection was there to this law? The gentleman from Illinois would have to find some other objection than his *ad captandum* statement, that it was a violation of the Constitution. When he had called that gentleman's attention to the fact, that in the first Congress the Judiciary law of 1789 was passed, under which no judgment could be pronounced upon any question whatever without the concurrence of two-thirds, that gentleman had ventured to say it was a dodge. He (Mr. BINGHAM) did not intend it as a dodge. He intended to be understood in saying just what he did say, that WASHINGTON and his associates had passed a law declaring that no judgment of the Supreme Court could be pronounced without the assent of two-thirds of its members.

Mr. MARSHALL inquired whether the Court had not been so organized that it required the same number of Judges to declare a law valid?

Mr. BINGHAM admitted that it did.

Mr. MARSHALL held, therefore, that there was no analogy between the two cases.

Mr. BINGHAM went on to contend that there was, and contended that he had a very strong reason for the passage of this act. He would not stop to ask attention to the terrible consequences which followed in the train of that lawless announcement to which he had previously referred. But he desired this bill passed, in view of the questions that were pressing on the country every moment. There were gentlemen of high social and political influence in the country who held that the very fundamental law itself could not be changed by the people without the assent of the rebel States. This showed the importance which attached to the present issue, and he for one trusted that the issue would be made speedily. He was ready to take it to the country, fight the battle on it at the polls, and ready to abide the results. The proclamation of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MARSHALL,) had no terrors for him. That gentleman was no more a prophet of God and the people than any other man of his stature. [Laughter.] The people alone could decide this question, and to the people he would appeal.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved the previous question, stating that he would not do so except for the order of the House making a special order for to-morrow of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, being entitled to an hour to close the debate, yielded twenty minutes of his time to Mr. WOODWARD, who declared himself opposed to both the bills—that of the Reconstruction Committee and that of the Judiciary Committee, because he believed them to be unconstitutional. Congress had no more right to dictate to the Supreme Court how it should decide questions than the Supreme Court had to dictate to Congress. The Supreme Court was a coördinate branch of the Government, and its decisions were to be made under the principles of the common law by a simple majority.

Mr. BOUTWELL inquired whether it was not within the power of Congress to change the common law by a statute law.

Mr. WOODWARD admitted that it was, if the matter were one with which the legislative power had anything to do. Another objection to the bill was that it would be found impracticable in operation.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, having five minutes time allowed him by Mr. WILSON, opposed the bill, declaring that it was a usurpation on the part of Congress. Unless the three coördinate branches of the government could be held together, the Constitution of the country would no longer exist. The Supreme Court was not the creature of Congress, but was created by the same power that had created Congress. Both came from the one parent, and when one child sought to slay the other it was guilty of the same crime of which Cain was guilty in the other world. He denied that Congress had any more right to pass this law than it had to declare that the verdict of a jury should not be unanimous. It was perfectly well known that this law was intended to reach a particular case, and the House was called upon to vote on it in hot indecorous haste. It was urged because there was a rumor that a large majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court were adverse to a particular measure on which Congress seemed determined to hang its political life. It was therefore proposed to muzzle the Supreme Court.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, closed the debate. He believed that the first section of the bill had not been challenged by any gentleman who had addressed the House. That being so, the whole principle of the bill was yielded. If the argument made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WOODWARD), and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HUBBARD) were correct, then the law as it now stood was a violation of the common law rule about a majority forming a quorum, because it required six judges out of the eight constituting the court to form a quorum.

Mr. DAWES, in support of Mr. WILSON's argument, referred him and the House to the second section of the third article of the Constitution, which declares that in all other cases than questions between citizens of different States, &c., the Supreme Court shall have appelate jurisdiction both as to the law and the facts, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress should make. He thought that covered the whole case.

Mr. WILSON, after replying to some interpellations by Mr. MUNGEN and others, declared that instead of this being a Radical measure it was a Conservative measure.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, remarked that that was the reason why he was opposed to it.

Mr. WILSON said that Congress in this bill was simply declaring that the Supreme Court shall not have legislative power without the concurrence of at least two-thirds of its members. It was the duty of Congress to protect the people and the Government against the accidental creation of an organic law by that Court. At present that Court might, by the vote of one member, override the enactments of Congress, and determine any principle of law, and it certainly was not too much for Congress to require that in the exercise of that gigantic and crushing power at least two-thirds of the Court should concur.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and pending amendment.

Mr. ROSS moved that the House adjourn.

The Speaker declined to entertain the motion, on the ground that the House was acting under an order made on suspension of the rules that the vote should be taken without any dilatory motions.

Mr. ROBINSON appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 126, nays 25.

The following named Democratic members voted to sustain the Chair: Messrs. Burr, Chanler, Eldridge, Haight, Kerr, Marshall, Morrissey, Phelps and Sitgreaves.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Negatived—yeas 39, nays 113.

The question was taken on Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment requiring the unanimous decision of all the Judges, and it was rejected—yeas 25, nays 124. The yeas were:

Messrs. Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Bingham, Cake, Clark of Kansas, Covode, Farnsworth, Harding, Judd, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mullins, Pile, Price, Trumble of Tennessee, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Maine, Ward, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana.

Mr. WILSON's amendment, adding a proviso to the amendment reported from the Judiciary Committee, was adopted, yeas 111, nays 38, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was then passed, yeas 116, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Covode, Cullum, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eggleston, Ely, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Garfield, Gravely, Griswold, Harding, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard of Virginia, Hulburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Ketchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loan, Logan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Tennessee, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—116.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Barnum, Beck, Brooks, Burr, Chanler, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Connecticut, Humphrey, Johnson, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Randall, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stone, Taber, Trimble of Kentucky, Van Auken, Wood, Woodward—39.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the title by adding to it the words: "and requiring a concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Court to declare a law of the United States invalid."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania, suggested instead of that to make the amendment read: "and to regulate the jurisdiction thereof."

Mr. WILSON accepted the suggestion and the title was so amended.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment by the discharge of one Major-General, and the one who was last commissioned in that grade before the 1st of January, 1868—Gen. HANCOCK. After a very decided indication on the part of Messrs. BROOKS, RANDALL and others that a resort to filibustering would be had to prevent the bill passing, Mr. GARFIELD withdrew the motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday.

And then, at 6:30 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Senator Sherman's Letter.

The letter from Hon. JOHN SHERMAN which was read in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention, on the 10th inst., was as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I don't see how it is possible for you or other members of the Convention to have just ground of fear from the opponents of reconstruction. Go ahead; Congress will unquestionably do all that is necessary for your protection. What do you want? You have the matter in your own hands. If additional legislation is needed, state what it is, and it will be furnished. Very truly, yours,

JOHN SHERMAN

C. H. HOPKINS, Esq.,

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Judge BEALE of Hudson City, Hon. T. J. Chase of Pennsylvania, Gen. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., and Commodore Terry, U. S. N., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. O. McCarthy of Pittsburgh, Judge Mullen of Watertown and Hon. W. J. Walker of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Martindale of Rochester, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Gardiner Colby of Boston and Hon. W. E. Corwin of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Capt J. G. Dickinson of the British army, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn of Albany, is at the Brevoort House. Admiral Hod and Commodore Taylor, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Parliamentary Practices and Proceedings—The Ministerial Crisis—The Tuscan Archives and Maglibecchian Library—Christmas Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 24, 1867.

It would seem a little odd, to say the least, if our Congress or the State Legislature should hold their sessions on Sunday as on other days of the week. But such is the practice here, and as man is a creature of habit, there is no suspicion that there is in the custom anything contrary to rule. While mass is going on in the churches, scientific lectures are delivered before institutions under the patronage of the Government.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Rome is the rock which hinders navigation, and on Sunday last the Ministry struck upon it once more, and opened a leak which may carry the craft down. It is to be hoped that Italy herself will not be wrecked upon that rock, although it may come to that at last, if those who are trying to shape the course of the vessel continue to display such bungling seamanship as we have seen within a few months past.

The Ministry was defeated by a majority of two votes; but no one seems to know to whom the victory belongs. Among 408 present in the Chamber, 201 voices were given against the Government; eight Deputies shirking—among them Gen. LA MARMORA, who left the Chamber at a moment when so small a weight might have turned the scale. The Clerical Party joined the Radicals against the Cabinet, but what they have gained nobody knows. The Ministry have offered their resignation, and the King has called CIALDINI and a long list of others; but, for the first time, no one seems inclined to accept the responsibilities of office. Members of Parliament are leaving Florence in large numbers for their homes, to pass the last week of the year. There will be time for reflection, and if they bring back to their official deliberations a little more moderation and good sense, the country will have reason to be grateful. The patience of all true friends of Italy is severely tried, and it is to be hoped that the present intense feeling of disgust will not be increased.

THE TUSCAN ARCHIVES.

Perhaps not one traveler in twenty who visits Florence, in making the circuit of the public establishments, ever goes to see the public archives, or knows of their existence as the most remarkable collection of the kind in Europe. Let no intelligent countryman of ours when he comes to this city fail to see it. It is a monument of the history of a little State, to be sure, but of a history proud and long; for the documents run through a period of a thousand years. The collection is deposited in sixty-five large chambers in the old Palace of the Offices. The space occupied is equal to that of two New-York City Halls placed side by side. The documents, whether on parchment or on paper, are deposited in about 150,000 *scatole*.

A few years back this vast mass of manuscript matter, gathered from convents, old manor-houses, and a hundred other places where for centuries it had been accumulating, was lying in confused heaps, like so much rubbish, in the endless rooms and galleries of the Uffizi Palace. About a dozen years ago, Signor BONAINI took it upon himself to classify and arrange, in the most systematic manner, these documents, so that they might be readily accessible to historical students and investigators. The labor was truly great; but it has been well done, and Signor BONAINI has earned the praise which he has received. A walk through the rooms—which is about all the ordinary visitor can do—is likely to leave an impression upon the mind of the many and grand vicissitudes through which this single portion of Italy has passed.

THE MAGLIBECCHIAN LIBRARY.

In returning from an inspection of the Tuscan archives, the visitor would do well to pass into the Maglibecchian Library, on the same floor. This library, by the recent addition of the Palatina, has 300,000 volumes, and makes an American ask when we shall have one as great or greater in the United States.

May not the Library of Congress, or the National Library, as indeed it is, in the next ten years be carried up to 500,000 volumes? The population of the United States in 1880, at the present rate of development, will be nearly sixty millions, and by possible annexations during the intervening period it may reach, or exceed, seventy millions. Such numbers are truly imperial, and with the prospect of being reached in our time, we naturally inquire whether our collections in science, in literature, and art, are growing with a rapidity in keeping with so grand a development. The National Library certainly is not, if we take any pride in it as a monument of the advanced intelligence and civilization of our population. The country can doubtless afford to expend one hundred thousand dollars annually upon it, and should do so for the next dozen years. There should be thoroughly competent agents of the Government established in four or five of the principal capitals of Europe, collecting the best editions of the best works in every department of science and human knowledge, in the five modern languages. It is of little consequence to say that there are few members of Congress who can read anything but English, when there are tens of thousands in the country every year learning to read and speak German, French, and other languages. We cannot transfer to our country the galleries of art of Europe, but we can form in a few years literary collections, equally precious, from materials constantly on hand. While our system of elementary instruction is the envy of Europe, and the model for its imitation, we are far behind those countries in whatever promotes learned studies and thorough culture.

St. Petersburgh is younger than New-York by nearly a hundred years, and the Imperial Library of that city is three times as large as the principal library in New-York, or in fact in America. The freest nation in the world should not allow itself to be outdone by the most despotic in what concerns the highest development of intellect.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

To-morrow is the festival of *Natale*, as the Italians call it, and this evening there is enough to remind us of it. The bells are ringing their last peals, and all night long, in some of the churches, joyous music will welcome the birth of the Jesus child. Alas for the reforms that have been made here. Much that appealed to the imagination in the religious shows, when I first knew Italy, has been stripped off, and one or two steps more will make the Church naked enough to satisfy a Puritan. ANGELICO.

Correspondence Between Judge Aldrich and Gen. Canby.

Gen. CANBY recently wrote the following letter in reply to a communication from A. P. ALDRICH, who was suspended by him from office as Judge in South Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 4, 1868.

A. P. Aldrich, Esq., Barnwell Court-house, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in relation to the salary claimed by you as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and to state, in reply, that as your action involved a serious delay in the administration of justice, and imposed upon the State, in its impoverished condition, additional expenses for the maintenance of prisoners, and for holding special terms of the Courts in several of the districts in the Southern Circuit, I did not consider it proper or just to add to those burdens, by authorizing compensation to be made for services that were not rendered.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

To this Mr. ALDRICH replied on the 7th inst., declaring that he was in the actual performance of his duties under the laws of the State, and asserting that he could not have carried out Gen. CANBY's jury order without violating his oath of office. He concludes as follows:

I commend you to the perusal of Gen. HANCOCK's Special Order No. 203, to show you what a patriotic officer can do, whose desire is to heal the wounds of prostrate and bleeding country. But I do not complain. My only purpose now is to repel your unjust and cruel aspersion, and to put on record my protest against your monstrous tyranny. I will leave my native State to-morrow, in deep sorrow and despondency, to seek a support for my wife and children in hospitable Georgia, where I am assured of a hearty welcome. Thank God, in my temporary exile—for I am coming back when you go—I will be sustained by the consciousness of having done my duty, and the full confidence that the people, the great judges in this case, will soon do justice to you and to me.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. P. ALDRICH,
Law Judge of South Carolina.

TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville City Injunction Case—The Law Enfranchising the Blacks to be Tested—The Peabody Fund in the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868.

JOHN DAMERON, a citizen of North Carolina, and a large property holder in this city, has filed an Injunction bill in the United States Circuit Court for this District to restrain the newly elected Board of Aldermen and Mayor of this city from taking possession of the city Government. Without stating the equities set out in the bill, I propose to state briefly the points presented to the Court by his attorney, Messrs. BAXTER, CHAMPION & RICKS, as the grounds upon which the injunction should be granted. These questions, in view of the anomalous condition of Tennessee politics, will be of interest to your readers.

Upon the reorganization of the State Government under the amended constitution of 22d of February, 1865, W. G. BROWNLOW was elected Governor. That Constitution prescribed certain qualifications for voters, and granted special power to the first General Assembly which should meet under that Constitution to further legislate upon that subject. That Assembly, on the 5th of June, 1865, passed the first Franchise law under which, as is well known, a large number of the citizens of the State were disfranchised. In that law the Assembly reserved its special power to further legislate upon the subject, and under this special reservation it passed another act further restricting the right to vote, which act was passed on the 3d of May, 1866, and is known as the second Franchise law. This act repealed all of the first act, excepting the preamble, even to the special reservation, and made no further reservation of its special delegated power. This act then and there became a part of the Constitution of the State, if it had any validity whatever, and passed beyond the further power and control of that body. But on the 27th of February, 1867, that Assembly further legislated upon the same subject, and by its third law then enacted, enfranchised the blacks in the State, thus firmly perpetuating the ascendency of the dominant party. The first two laws have been before the Supreme Court of the State, and were declared to be constitutional. No argument was made upon the question by the Court, and it is not known precisely upon what grounds the law was sustained, but undoubtedly upon the ground of the special delegation of power by the Convention of 1865, and by the reservation of that power in the first law of June, 1865.

It is claimed by DAMERON's attorneys in this case, however, that the Assembly exhausted its power in the second law, and not having reserved its special power any further, the third law enfranchising the blacks is null and void, and not a part of the Constitution of the State. Under the late election in this city the blacks were allowed to vote, and upon this, as one ground, the election is claimed as null and void.

Another ground claimed by the petitioner's attorneys is that the judges and clerks of the election on Saturday last were appointed and qualified by the Commissioner of Registration for this County, who had no authority to appoint the same. Gov. BROWNLOW, by a proclamation, declared that the Commissioners were vested with such authority by law, and that if their right was disputed the parties so disputing would be punished, &c. This proclamation, backed by an armed force, deterred the city authorities of Nashville in the election last Fall from exercising their rightful authority, as will be remembered. But the law confers no such powers upon the Registration Commissioner. The law under which they claim this power gives them the authority to appoint judges and clerks only in such manner and by such laws as heretofore was conferred upon the Sheriffs. But the Sheriffs never had the authority to hold municipal elections. The City Marshals were alone empowered to hold such elections. Whatever may have been the intention of the Legislature, they failed to confer upon the Commissioners this power, and under the laws as they now exist municipal elections in this City can only be legally held by the City Marshal. On Saturday last the City Marshal was prevented from making his selection of judges and clerks, as he alleges, and the same were chosen by the Registration Commissioner for this county. For this reason that election was null and void, and confers no authority upon the new Board; and for this second reason it is claimed the injunction should be granted. The case, it will be seen, involves the decision of questions concerning which the two parties have sustained a long and bitter controversy.

The first point to which I have referred, if sustained by the courts, will disfranchise all the blacks in the State, and doubtless cause a speedy change in the administration of the State Government. As may well be imagined, the case attracts unusual attention, and great excitement pervades the community.

The blacks have filled the court-room during the argument of the cause, and watched its discussion with deep interest. No more important question could be brought before the judicial tribunals, for upon its decision depends the future ascendency of the Radical Party. The second point is also of great importance, as it has been the source of much bitter feeling and violent controversy. Gov. BROWNLOW has been wrongfully advised by his legal friends. His proclamation upon the powers of Registration Commissioners, issued last Fall, came near involving the City of Nashville in a bloody contest, when the city authorities were right and he was wrong. Judge TRIGG will give his decision in the case to-day, too late for this mail. I cannot anticipate his judgment. The question is a purely legal question, and I do not apprehend that any violence will result.

THE PEABODY FUND.

Dr. SEERS, the General Agent of the Peabody Fund, is doing a good work in the Southern States. The Board of Trustees have made a very fortunate selection in him. His address to the citizens of this place and to the members of the Teacher's Association was explanatory of the policy to be pursued by that Board, and will be of interest to your readers. The fund, said Dr. SEERS, is too small to be distributed to all the communities of the South to effect any good, and the Board therefore determined that it should be used for the aid and encouragement of local organizations. The great want of the South is schools for the masses of the people. No thorough system of education can be organized without the foundation of general, effective schools for the masses. Therefore the first and most earnest encouragement which the trustees will give is to local efforts to place within reach of the people a good system of free schools. To this end the Board of Trustees propose that wherever the citizens of any town or city subscribe four thousand dollars for the purpose of free schools, they will subscribe one thousand dollars, or any other sum in the same proportion. By this means the fund provided by the liberality of Mr. PEABODY will be a continual resource for the encouragement of local efforts, without which the most princely fund would be of little avail. As a further means of rendering the common schools efficient, Dr. SEERS proposes to give especial encouragement and liberal aid to normal schools in each State. He has made a proposition to give largely to two such schools in this State, to be located and aided by the Legislature. This policy, if persevered in, will accomplish what is the most pressing and urgent need of the South. The cause of education among the wealthier classes has not been neglected. Much money is yearly expended for select and higher schools, but the poorer classes are, practically, without any school advantages. The higher and select schools are supported at an expense sufficient, under proper management, to provide the same advantages to all the children in the State. Dr. SEERS presents the cause of education and the objects and purposes of the trustees of the Peabody Fund in a most attractive and acceptable manner. Without making invidious comparisons, he presents the conclusions of a life-time of observation and experience in other States and countries, in a way which impresses upon the people the truth that they have lost incalculably by their inattention and neglect of popular education. The Peabody Fund, under his management, will prove what the donor intended it should—a foundation upon which the impoverished South may build its future pride and strength. OMEGA.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

Judge Thomas and the Chief Justiceship—The Marginal Freight Railway Project—Harvard College—The Leman Forgery Case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

The vacancy on the Supreme Bench occasioned by the resignation of Hon. GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, who has occupied the position of Chief Justice since the resignation of Judge SHAW, has led to many suggestions and surmises both on the part of the Press and the Massachusetts Bar in regard to the action of the Governor and Council in selecting a suitable person to fill the void so unexpectedly created. Various rumors were circulated immediately following the announcement of Judge BIGELOW's intention as to his probable successor, and one exceedingly ingenious Bohemian invented the story that Gov. BULLOCK had tendered the nomination to several Democrats, who of course declined (as if to bear the writer's assertion out.) The members of the Bar and the public generally in this section of the State naturally look to Hon. E. R. HOAR, the senior Judge on the bench, as the most fitting successor of Mr. BIGELOW, and much surprise and incredulity arose when the rumor was circulated that the Governor had nominated Hon. BENJ. F. THOMAS to the vacant chair, without consulting the wishes of the associate justices, which, we believe, have never been overlooked by a Governor of Massachusetts before in the appointment of a Chief Justice. The rumor was soon followed by an announcement in the Executive's official organ, which indorsed the nomination as a matter of course. The other Republican papers, however, took exceptions to Judge THOMAS' course while a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and also to his action while an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. While in Congress he almost invariably acted in opposition to his colleagues in the Massachusetts delegation. Hon. B. F. THOMAS is a grandson of ISAIAH THOMAS, the noted printer of Worcester, and was born in Boston, Feb. 12, 1813. His family removed to Worcester in 1819. He was prepared for college at the Lancaster Academy, and entered Brown University in 1826, graduating from that institution in 1830, when he began his preparation for the legal profession, and was admitted to the Worcester Bar in 1833. He represented that city in the Legislature in 1842, and was appointed Judge of Probate in Worcester County in 1844, a position he resigned in 1848. Judge THOMAS was at that time a member of the Whig Party, and was chosen an elector on the Taylor ticket in 1848. The appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court was tendered to him by Gov. CLIFFORD in 1853, which position he assumed and retained until 1859, when his resignation was accepted and he returned to Boston and resumed practice at the Bar. In 1861 he was almost unanimously elected by his fellow-citizens of the Second District to represent them in the Thirty-seventh Congress, as successor to Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, now Minister to the Court of St. James. There he took a prominent part as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, and on the Special Committee on the Bankrupt law, but did not receive the honor of a second nomination at the end of his term. Since 1863 he has confined his exclusive attention to the law, and is considered one of the leaders of the Boston Bar. As already intimated, his nomination for the vacancy on the Bench, in view of his "jumping" Judge HOAR, and of his course in Congress has "kicked up a bobbery," and it remains to be seen whether the action of the Governor will be confirmed. I understand that if Mr. THOMAS is confirmed as the successor of Mr. BIGELOW the Legislature now in session, strongly Republican, will make an effort to make the office of Chief-Justice an elective one.

THE MARGINAL FREIGHT RAILWAY PROJECT,

for which a charter was obtained from the Legislature last Spring, still hangs fire, partially owing to the failure of the leaders of the enterprise to obtain real estate necessary to the consummation of their plans, and partially, as is averred by some, through the over-cautiousness of capitalists, who declined to enlist their substantial sympathy in furtherance of the scheme. The original plan contemplated the transfer of freight in bulk from the northern and eastern roads to the southern and western without a change of cars. The labor, expense and inconvenience caused by the trucking system heretofore in vogue has always been a great hindrance to through business on the railroads and the shipping of Western produce to Europe; consequently the principal portion of the freight from the manufacturing cities, North and East, to the New-York market, has been diverted to the outside lines of steamers, and inland freight did not come here at all. In this view the wonder has been that the stock in this apparently promising scheme has not been rapidly taken by those parties especially who are eternally prating about drawing the Western export trade to Boston tide-water. The intention, recently made known, of Maine capitalists to apply to the Legislature of that State for an extension of the Androscoggin and Kennebec and Portland Railroads to the New-Hampshire line, with the evident purpose of connecting with the Nashua and Worcester Railroad, thus opening up a new inland route from Bangor, Augusta, Lewiston and other manufacturing cities to New-York, both for freight and passenger traffic, is likely to give a new impetus to the Boston Marginal Railway project, with the addition of passenger facilities. Much more energy will be required on the part of Bostonians than they have lately displayed to overcome the business activity of their Maine neighbors, who seem determined to put up no longer with the delay occasioned in the transportation of their commodities through lack of suitable facilities.

THE LEMAN FORGERY CASE.

The particulars of this singular forgery case have not been given in full in the papers of this section, and what has been stated is full of errors. This is due mainly to the fact that the friends of NATHANIEL B. LEMAN, the alleged forger, conspired to keep the affair a secret. Mr. LEMAN is a leather merchant in this city, and has also been the proprietor of a glue and bone factory. Over a year ago he commenced placing notes in the Bunker Hill Bank of Charlestown, signed by himself, but indorsed by other parties, whose signatures he forged. Some of these notes fell due in a few months, and he took them up, paying back the money into the bank. He continued to present his notes bearing forged indorsements, and, as his character was above suspicion, he received the money very readily. Some of these notes, however, became due recently, and he was unable to take them up. They were consequently sent to the indorsers for payment, and it was then ascertained that the names indorsing the notes had been forged. The parties whose names had been thus used conferred with the bank officers, and it was voted to proceed against LEMAN, and he was taken into custody. His friends were notified and they were closeted with him. A trial justice was found and LEMAN was arraigned and ordered to furnish bail in $8,000 for appearance for trial at the February term of the Superior Criminal Court. He found no trouble in securing the necessary bail. There were three names forged as indorsers upon the notes, and the total amount forged was about $11,000. How long LEMAN has been engaged in obtaining money on notes thus indorsed, is not known. I learn from a reliable source, that the parties whose names were thus illegally used will be satisfied if the notes are taken up and paid by LEMON, and if he can raise the money before February, as he will undoubtedly be able to do, the case will be quietly settled instead of being carried into court. LEMAN resides in Charlestown, and was formerly in business with Hon. E. L. NORTON, one of the parties whose names he forged, and who was generous enough to go bail for him. The intimate friends of LEMAN say he is not to blame for this transaction so much as it would appear at first sight. The extravagance of his wife, with whom he does not live, compelled him to pay her bills and he was forced to raise money. This serves to create a charitable feeling in his favor.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The Board of Overseers of the University, at their recent meeting, adopted a resolution in recognition of the benefits conferred upon that institution by the liberal provision made by GEORGE PEABODY, the London banker, for the endowment of a department of American Archæology and Ethnology. The action of the President and Fellows in accepting the conditions of the donation was unanimously approved. The vacancies in the corporation occasioned by the resignations of Hon. E. R. HOAR and MARTIN BRIMMER were filled at the last meeting by the choice of Hon. GEORGE T. BIGELOW, late Chief-Justice, and NATHANIEL THAYER, Esq., a recent benefactor to the institution. Upon submitting their action to the Board of Overseers, it is reported objection was made to confirming Mr. THAYER on the ground, among other reasons, that he was not a graduate of Harvard or any institution of learning of similar rank. Some discussion was had in secret session, but no conclusion was reached, and I learn that the matter will be again brought up at an adjourned meeting. VIGIL.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A Test Case in the United States Supreme Court—The Opposition to the Laws in Mississippi—An Irate Editor on the Officers and Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Ex parte Wm. H. McCardle.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of Mississippi.—This was a proceeding on *habeas corpus* for the relief of the petitioner McCardle, who had been arrested and held in custody by Gen. Ord, on charges of libeling officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of obstructing the Reconstruction laws. McCardle was the editor of the Vicksburgh *Times*, and published in his paper many articles attacking and severely denouncing different officers of the Freedmen's Bureau and the existence of the Bureau itself. Among these were the following:

"*The Scoundrelism of Satraps.*—We said a few days since that to be a military satrap in the poor down-trodden South, was, *ex necessitate rei*, to be a scoundrel. As there is a good God in Heaven we believe it; and we believe also that there is not a single shade of difference between Schofield, Sickles, Sheridan, Pope and Ord, and that they each and all are infamous, cowardly and abandoned villains, who, instead of wearing shoulder-straps and ruling millions of people, should have their heads shaved, their ears cropped, their foreheads branded, and their precious persons lodged in a penitentiary."

This article, which was published on the 6th November last, was charged to be false and libelous, intending to excite violence and a breach of the public peace.

"*Stay Away from the Polls.*—We again urge every decent white man, every honorable gentleman of the Caucasian race, to avoid Gen. Ord's election as he would avoid pestilence and a prison. As this advice does not apply to and is not intended for the white snakes of the Loyal League, we shall expect the last-named despicable vermin out in all their strength. We should like to see the scoundrels in procession in daylight. We would engage Herrick to take their photographs. They would make an addition to the rogue's gallery; and if our neighbor Clarke would only have them transferred to the *Police Gazette*, the transaction would insure his fortune."

"*The Immortal Fight.*—We are gratified to be able to announce to the readers of the *Times* that at the Court-house yesterday, the only place open to the whole people, there were cast the votes of eight white people only! We tried to get the names of the interesting sneaks who voted, but failed, though the *Times* office was and is ready to pay a dollar for the name of each voter. We shall publish the names of these voters if we can obtain them, and some day we shall; but if we do not we shall with pride chronicle the fact that in the heroic city of Vicksburgh, the gallant Saragossa of the South, there were only eight cowards, dogs and scoundrels of the Mygatt and McKee stripe."

These articles it was alleged were calculated and intended to intimidate and prevent loyal citizens from voting, and thus to impede the reconstruction of the Southern States under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto.

A military commission was appointed, and held its first session to try these charges 20th of November last. The defendant declined to plead in answer to the charges, on the ground that his case was about to be brought before the tribunals of the United States on *habeas corpus*. The Commission directed the Judge-Advocate to enter the plea of not guilty, and ordered the trial to proceed; but subsequently the trial was postponed until after the hearing of the application for a discharge on *habeas corpus*.

The prisoner was produced in the Circuit Court in obedience to the writ, and in return thereto set forth the facts above stated. After hearing argument Judge HILL delivered the following opinion:

In this cause the writ of *habeas corpus*, the great American magna charta of personal liberty, has been appealed for, granted and obeyed. The writ and return present to the Court questions of the deepest importance relative to the rights of the citizen, the supremacy and majesty of the Constitution and laws, and the peace and well-being of society.

The arguments on both sides have been made by counsel whose experience and ability are equal to those of this or any other State, and have been conducted with that calmness and earnestness which questions of such vast importance demand. It now remains for me to pronounce the judgment of the Court, according to the solemn convictions made upon my mind after a most careful consideration of the Constitution and laws, aided by the arguments.

The petition alleges that the petitioner has been arrested and is held in confinement by Major-Gen. A. C. GILLEM, commanding the United States forces in the State of Mississippi, in pursuance to an order issued by Major-Gen. E. O. C. ORD, commanding the Fourth Military District, who claims authority for so doing under what is known as the Reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States; that, as he is informed, the charges against him, for which the arrest was made, are that he obstructed the enforcement of the said Reconstruction acts in this, that, as the editor of the *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of Vicksburgh, he advised his readers not to vote in the late election; or, if they did, to vote against a convention; that his said arrest and imprisonment are in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The return states that the petitioner was arrested, and is held in custody, upon charges preferred against him, and upon which he is now on trial before a tribunal of competent jurisdiction, a copy of which, with the proceedings had, are filed as part of the return. Upon this return the petitioner, by his counsel, moves the Court for his discharge, for the reason that the grounds set forth in the return do not constitute sufficient cause for his arrest and imprisonment, which motion is resisted by respondent's counsel. Two questions are presented:

First—Is the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, which by its terms authorizes the Commanding-General of this District to prevent disorder, to protect the citizens in their person and property, to arrest and punish disturbers of the peace and criminals, and, if in his opinion it is necessary for that purpose to constitute military commissions or tribunals, so far as these powers are attempted to be conferred, in contravention of and repugnant to the Constitution of the United States?

Second—Does this act of Congress confer upon the Commanding-General the right to cause the petitioner to be arrested and put upon his trial before said military commission, for the causes set forth in the answer and return?

The first one of these questions is one of vast importance to the country at large, as well as those immediately concerned. At the outset it may be well to state that this Court has no power to pass judgment upon any political question arising upon any of these facts. The only jurisdiction which this or any other judicial tribunal possesses is to expound and enforce the laws. To this department of the Government is intrusted the writ of *habeas corpus*, by means of which the citizen, no matter what his position or condition may be, is protected from illegal arrest, imprisonment and oppression, no matter by whom made; and so far as the citizens or their State are concerned, and the powers are given by law to this Court, or either of the Judges thereof, the power to grant this remedy is as ample and complete as in any State of the Union. These powers, however, are limited by law—first, to cases where it is necessary for the exercise of the jurisdiction of this Court; second, where parties are held in custody by some law of the United States; third, where the prisoner is not a citizen of the United States, and is illegally held under arrest, contrary to a treaty made between the United States and his own Government; fourth, where the prisoner is held in custody in contravention of the Constitution, laws or treaties of the United States. It is under the last provision that the aid of this Court is now invoked.

I may as well say now, that in all cases of offence against the acts of Congress, of which any court of the United States held in this State has jurisdiction, the court having the jurisdiction alone can try and punish the offender, and Congress has no power to confer such authority upon any other tribunal; certainly not upon any military commission, nor can such power be conferred upon any such tribunal for the violation of any State law in time of peace, in any State in which the people are living under a constitution, made by the citizens of the State, and laws made in pursuance thereto, enforced by the officers elected and qualified in pursuance thereto, or in any of the territories where Congress has provided proper civil tribunals. When the Constitution was made, it wisely provided as a means of protection to the citizen that he should only be tried by a fair and impartial jury; it was upon the presumption that in every State there was an independent judiciary established for the trial of such offences under the Constitution and laws of the State, hence it becomes important for us to ascertain if we can, whether or not there is now such a civil tribunal in the State of Mississippi. Prior to the 9th of January, 1861, there was; but upon that day a body of men, claiming to act for all the people in the State, passed an ordinance by which they claimed to sever the State from all the ties which had before that time subsisted between the State and the Federal Union, and claimed complete independence of the Union, and under no obligations to it; and denied to the Federal Government any right to exercise any jurisdiction in its borders. To this body the executive, legislative, and most, at least, of the judicial officers of the State adhered, and soon after commenced in open hostility against the powers of the Federal Government, and combining with similar bodies in other States, commenced and carried on for more than four years one of the most gigantic and persistent wars known in modern history, until April, 1865, this opposition was subdued by the force of arms of the Federal Government. Admitting that all these proceedings were unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, to be contrary thereto, and consequently void—and in this position I fully concur—practically it only left the Constitution and laws as they existed before these proceedings commenced, as mere framework, as a piece of machinery without any power to move it. There were no officers under them to execute any powers given by them. All the officers who had assumed to act after the commencement of the rebellion were displaced by the conquering power, and the people of the State left without any practical civil government. It is true that the Constitution and laws might have been remitted to the hands of those elected and qualified, and who were exercising the functions of government when the attempted secession took place, subject to the changes which the war had made, chief of which was the destruction of slavery; but this no department of the Government had assumed to do. The President of the United States, for the purpose of securing to the citizens the rights which had been declared their birthright, the security of person and property, and the pursuit of happiness, by proclamation appointed Hon. W. L. Sharkey, one of the most distinguished jurists of the State, if not of the nation, Provisional or Military Governor, and vested him, so far as he had power so to do, with the powers of government necessary for the attainment of the desired objects; and in pursuance to which he, by himself, and those appointed by him did exercise the different powers of government until the same were surrendered by him to the succeeding Provisional Government. Tribunals of justice were established, taxes were levied and collected, rules of evidence were promulgated, unknown to any of the provisions of the constitutions or laws before in force, but all of which were deemed to be necessary to the accomplishment of the security of public peace and the attainment of public justice, to the security of life, property and the pursuit of happiness, and which has since been declared legal by the highest judicial tribunal in the State, not that there was any direct constitutional authority therefor, but that it grew out of a public necessity.

The Provisional Governor, by proclamation, ordered an election to be held for delegates to a convention of the people of the State, to make such amendments to the Constitution as were deemed necessary under the changed condition of the country. The qualifications of electors and delegates were prescribed, and which were unknown to the Constitution and laws as before existing, but which were deemed necessary to guard against another attempt to disrupt the Union. The Convention assembled, and adopted what were deemed to be necessary amendments. Under it elections were held for all the officers, who immediately entered upon the discharge of their respective official functions.

The President, in his message to the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, stated what had been done, and recommended the sanction of that department of the Government in whom alone is vested political or legislative power.

Congress, however, refused to give it sanction, and set about devising some other plan to enable the citizens of the State to reëstablish civil government, and to resume practical relations to the Union. Whether or not Congress has acted wisely or unwisely, is not a question which can be inquired into by this Court. The local affairs of the State were mostly left in the hands of those so exercising the functions of office until the passage of the acts in question, and by which they were placed in the hands of the Military Commander assigned to the Fourth District, and by which act it is declared that no legal civil Government exists in this State; that the local Government then existing should be deemed provisional only, and subject to the control of the Federal Government; that the Military Commander, for the purpose of executing the powers vested in him, might remit the trial of offenders to the local tribunals, or, if deemed necessary by him for the arrest and punishment of disturbers of the peace and criminals, constitute military commissions or tribunals; and further, that he should take the prescribed steps for the election of delegates to a convention of the people of the State, for the purpose of forming or amending the Constitution and the reëstablishment of a constitutional civil Government of the State, and a resumption of the exercise of all her rights as one of the coördinate States in the Union. The powers thus intended to be conferred upon the Commander of the district, being similar in purpose, though differing in detail from those conferred upon Gov. SHARKEY by the appointment of the President.

As has already been remarked, this Court has no control whatever over the political questions involved in the one case or the other, the only question in this branch of the inquiry being whether or not there is now such a civil tribunal in the State to which those charged with offences against society can, under the Constitution of the United States, demand a trial; and if not, whether or not Congress, in vesting the Military Commander with power to constitute military commissions to try such offenders, is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution.

It has already been said that the legality of the judicial tribunals constituted by the provisional Governor, has, by the highest judicial sanction of the State, been held as legal, not by means of any express provision of the Constitution, but as growing out of the necessity of the condition of the State, and in this I concur. Such being the case, it is difficult to perceive any substantial distinction between that case and the present. In the former case, the power was conferred by the President upon a civilian; in this, it is conferred by Congress upon a commanding officer of the army. It is the duty of the Government of the United States in any one or all of its departments to protect the citizens in their rights of person and property, and as a means of doing which, to provide for the punishment of disorder and crime, in the absence of a practical State Government, then the choice of the means must be by the power conferring such authority.

Being satisfied first, that the Government is bound under the Constitution to provide such security, and that there is no judicial tribunal in the State not subject to the Military Commander, practically possessing such power. Those offences not being cognizable in the Federal Courts, I cannot come to that clear conviction of mind necessary under the decision made by the Supreme Court, to pronounce this act repugnant to the Constitution, and void. Had I that clear conviction of mind, it would be my duty so to declare it.

The remaining question to be considered is, do the specifications and charges stated in the return under the acts authorize the Commanding General to cause the petitioner to be arrested and put upon his trial before the Military Commission?

It is insisted that the arrest was in violation of that provision of the Constitution which guarantees the freedom of speech and the press. I have no hesitancy in saying that the freedom of both are as fully guaranteed to the citizens of this as of any other State in the Union, to discuss and criticise any public measure and the official acts of those intrusted with either the making or execution of the laws, but this does not sanction any abuse made of either, and leaves speaker or publisher liable to any penalty prescribed by law for such abuse. It is admitted that the publications are libelous, and that under the laws of the State would subject the petitioner to indictment, and if found guilty, to punishment by fine and imprisonment; but it is insisted that this conviction can only be had by a jury, and the judgment pronounced by a proper judge under the constitution and laws of the State; but we have seen that none such exist, except those equally subject to the control of the Commander of the district, and under the act it is left with him to choose the tribunal.

I am, therefore, constrained to come to the conclusion that the offence is one upon which he is subject to arrest and trial before the military tribunal. This is an offence against the public peace—one of the very objects which the Commander is enjoined to preserve.

Any conservator of the peace for the purpose of preventing a breach thereof, or to prevent the commission of a crime, may arrest the party. No one, however, can be punished for any but an offence against the laws, and the law must be in force before the act is committed. I take it that the laws affecting the peace of society, at least those in force before the attempted act of secession, are still the laws of the State; and I will further state that, in the absence of any law-making power in the State, the commander of the district, who we have seen to a certain extent is intrusted with all the powers of government in the State, may for the attainment of the objects with which he is charged under the act, by order first made public, declare that certain acts, when committed, shall be taken as violation of the law, and a penalty annex thereto.

Congress has not, however, as is contended, left the citizen to the mercy of the Commander or any arbitrary oppression he may make; but has, in the first place, left to the citizen the power of the Federal Courts and Judges, through the writ of *habeas corpus*, a remedy against lawless oppression, and has by the act conferring the power prescribed its limits. The accused is secured a speedy and fair trial, and if convicted is not to be subject to cruel and unusual punishment. Therefore, where the accused is continued under arrest for an unreasonable time, or is subject to any other punishment than that prescribed by law, or of any other act of oppression, by those intrusted with the execution of the powers conferred, it will become the imperative duty of this Court, or either of its Judges, upon application, to grant the proper relief.

In giving a liberal construction to this act, (and by the act of July 17 it is declared that such shall be done for the attainment of its object,) I am satisfied that it was the intention of Congress that the accused should, as far as possible, have a fair, speedy and impartial trial; if before the Commission, that those who compose it shall be without prejudice or partiality—they being substituted for the jury; that the Judge Advocate shall see that the law is properly administered; that the trial shall be public; that if required by him, the witnesses for the prosecution should confront him; that he shall have the right to counsel for his defence and the attendance of witnesses for his defence, and to any defence he could have under the law before the Courts. It is further provided that the record shall be examined and the judgment approved by the Commander before the infliction of any punishment, and that it shall require the approval of the President before capital punishment is inflicted. It may be supposed that those who passed the act believed that domestic disturbances and crime could be best suppressed by the Commanding-General and his subordinates, who might be presumed to be impartial and more efficient. Whether in this they were right or wrong it is not for this Court to declare.

For the reasons stated and others not deemed necessary now to state, the judgment of the Court is, that the petitioner be remanded to the custody of Gen. A. G. GILLEM, to answer the charges which are or may preferred against him.

In the judgment given I may have erred. If so it is an error of judgment not of intention. I have endeavored to take the constitutional law alone as my guide. I am satisfied that the law has provided a direct appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets in the Capitol on Monday next, where any error I may have committed can be corrected. I desire, if the petitioner is at all dissatisfied with the judgment rendered, that he at once take his appeal. Should he do so he will enter into recognizance with one or more sureties in the penal sum of $1,000, payable to the United States, conditioned for his appearance before this Court at the next term, and from term to term, to abide by such judgment as the Supreme Court may direct.

Appeal was taken from judgment in accordance with the above opinion to this Court, and it was now moved that a day be fixed for the argument of the appeal. Attorney-General Stanbery suggested that as he had written an opinion against the constitutionality of the laws in question, he could not conscientiously appear for the Government in the case. The fixing of the day for argument was, therefore, postponed until the Government could arrange to be represented by other counsel.

Board of Audit.

This Board held a session yesterday. Present, Judge BONNEY, Attorney-General MARTINDALE and Supervisor STEWART.

The first claim submitted was that of JOHN VANDERVOORT, for $105 for forty-two days' labor performed in 1866 for the Superintendent of Lands and Places. Claimant failed to get his pay at the time owing to the appropriation being exhausted.

EDWARD SHALVEY, an ex-policeman, presented a claim of $100 for arresting and convicting JOHN LYNCH, who attempted to vote illegally at the State election in 1866. The claim is based on a proclamation by the Mayor, offering a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of illegal voters.

FRANCIS RUBEL presented a claim of $287 for music furnished on occasion of receiving the Scott Life Guard, June 11, 1863; also, for receiving the Duryee Zouaves, Sept. 16, 1865; also, for music at the exhibition of fireworks at Carmansville, July 4, 1865. A resolution of the Common Council was submitted ordering the payment of the bill out of the contingent fund.

JAMES [illegible], Jr., submitted a claim of $300 for the loss of a horse from falling through Pier No. 22 North River in 1864. The case was postponed for further proof, claimant not being able to give any of the facts except from hearsay.

No further claims being ready for a hearing, the Board adjourned to Tuesday at 12 M.

Extensive Burglary.

The jewelry establishment of P. L. De Morey, Gray & Alder, No. 62 South-st., was entered by burglars Sunday night, and the safe robbed of a valuable assortment of watches and other jewelry. Mr. De Morey-Gray was in the store, which is on the first floor, about four o'clock Sunday afternoon, when he wound up the chronometers and left all safe. The burglars gained an entrance to the premises by forcing open the hall door, and then cutting through the partition. After entering the store the thieves hung a dark cloth screen across that portion where the large safe stood, behind which they worked assiduously and without discovery. The safe and vault doors were sprung open by means of wedges when the gang gathered up thirty-five gold watches, twenty-three silver watches, one diamond cluster ring, one single stone diamond ring, twenty-five watch chains, and a variety of other articles, with which they escaped. The aggregate value of the plunder so obtained is understood to be about $10,000. This firm sustained a loss of $1,000 by the operations of burglars, about a year ago. The Police have no clue to the identity of the thieves.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A BANK FRAUD.

EDWARD HOSLER, Teller of the Citizens' Savings Bank, No. 58 Bowery, appeared before the magistrate yesterday and preferred a complaint of forgery against JOHN EDWARD SCHAEFER, an auctioneer. It appears that the accused appeared at the bank on the 2d inst. and made a deposit of $5, receiving the usual pass-book in such cases. On the 8th inst. SCHAEFER called again, drew a check for $40, and presented it to CHARLES W. HELD, Second Teller, to whom he also gave his pass-book, which showed a deposit of $500 instead of $5. The draft was paid. On the 9th inst. SCHAEFER drew a second draft for $44 in favor of BENNET & Co., who presented it for payment, when the discovery of the fraud was made. Officer RIKER, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the auctioneer yesterday, and he was arraigned before the Court to answer the complaint. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was committed for trial without bail. He is a native of Germany, 26 years of age, and resides at No. 260 Bowery.

THE ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of JACOB OTTO, who is accused of having swindled CHARLES MCCARTY out of $3,447, by means of sharp practice, in getting MCCARTY off to Europe by a steamer and keeping back the greater part of his money. The details of the case have already been published. JOHN DUNLOP, clerk for the Bremen line of steamers, testified that on the 23d of September he sold tickets for Liverpool to CHARLES and DENNIS MCCARTY, but not directly; on the margin of the books the name of OTTO appears. The defence presented evidence to show that at the time that MCCARTY gave his money to a man at the ticket office, No. 75 Robinson-street, OTTO was at Bath, L. I. The examination will be resumed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Preferred Case.

No. 11—People, &c., vs. Lynn.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
351—Greenleaf vs. Speyers.
46—Banks, Jr., et al. vs. Barbour.
51—Emerson vs. Booth et al.
52—Fink vs. Donan et al.
53—Bristol et al vs. Tappin.
54—Weston vs. Brodie.
56—Tamaro vs. Grover.
57—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
58—Thalmessinger vs. Conklin.
59—The Mayor, &c., vs. Lent et al.
61—Meacham vs. Pell.
62—Same vs. Same.
64—Dambmon et al. vs. Hatfield.
65—Jandon et al. vs. Carpenter.
66—Wetmore et al. vs. Truslow et al.
68—Doane et al. vs. Bank of North America impleaded.
69—Doane et al. vs. Denison et al.
70—Belger vs. Dinsmore, President.
71—Terhune vs. Dougherty.
74—Luling et al. vs. Atlantic Mut. Ins. Co.
81—Farmers' Loan & T. Co. vs. Harmony Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
72—Legget vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co.
73—Lillia vs. Ward et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Joseph F. Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
467—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Savings Loan and T. Co. of Chicago.
891—Stagg vs. Alexander, Surv'r, &c.
561—Snare vs. Ludlow.
711—Brown vs. Passegger.
731—O'Callaghan, administrator, vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
729—U. S. Petroleum Co. vs. Baum et al.
922—Hasselduck et al. vs. Wirth.
631—Lawrence vs. Clunman.
355—Rorke et al vs. Parker et al.
239—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
745—Mackay vs. Mackay et al.
611—Frobisher vs. Long Is. Railroad Co.
903—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
1031—Thayer, &c., vs. McCully.
955—Mason vs. Comstock.
519—Drew vs. Daw.
419—Kennedy vs. Orcutt et al.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell.
213—Gregory vs. De Groot.
947—Meyer vs. Maun.

Part II.—Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
190—Bell vs. Reynolds.
3262—Hogie vs. Kenworthy Executor, &c.
194—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
548—Eaton vs. Schultz.
554—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
555—Tucker vs. Long Island Railroad Co.
678—Stohrer vs. Allen.
860—Schafer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
904—Motz, Administrator, vs. Roach et al.
916—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
954—Christie, Jr., vs. Moore et al.
294—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c.
624—Browner vs. The Mayor, &c.
918—Carter vs. Binninger.
410—Sturgiss et al. vs. Roberts et al.
952—Vanderkoest et al vs. Crane et al.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
972—Scheuman vs. Engel.
760—Laws vs. Corwine.
810—Reckhow vs. Nomain.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
81—Gardner vs. Carpenter.
93—Robbins vs. Carpenter.
130—Thompson vs. Davids.
133—Woolf vs. Anderson.
152—Maher vs. Cooke.
178—White vs. McLean.
264—Laurens vs. Buisse.
277—Bendahl vs. Peterson.
285—Tufts vs. Tufts, Jr.

Call No. 309—Lippman vs. Mandell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3589—Crow vs. Rooney.
3611—McMahon vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
3623—Hand vs. Nichol.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3523—Phelan vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
3559—Isenmann vs. Hanfield.
3533—Martin Adurr, &c., vs. Dry Dock, E. B'way and Battery R.R. Co.
3603—Cranston vs. Mowry.
3629—Riddell, &c., vs. Wickham, &c.
3631—McOwen vs. Leiser.
3633—Taylor vs. Elastic Cone Spring Co.
3635—Lange, &c., vs. Havens et al.
3637—Primeant vs. Stewart.
3639—Hamilton vs. McNally.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3790—Connolly vs. Newman et al.
3570—Florence Sewing-Machine Co. vs. Warford.
2910—Herst vs. D. Comeau.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang.
1556—Messon vs. Hope.
3732—Mackinley vs. Hartman.
3734—Grey, adm'r, vs. National Steam Nav. Co.
3796—Bouton vs. Spratt.
3798—Schenck vs. Morris.
3800—Aufermann vs. Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.
3802—Smith vs. Miller.
3804—Briggs vs. First National Bank of Richmond, Va.
3806—Wallace vs. Mayer.
3808—Murphy vs. Beers.
3810—Elder vs. Tuomey.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
14—Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
83—Beebe vs. Fettritch.
84—Same vs. Same.
85—Same vs. Same.
64—Dernuth vs. Mayer.
33—Mooney vs. Garland.
74—Oatwell vs. Kirk.
—Williams vs. Miller.
—Hughes vs. Miller.
31—Woods vs. Nolen.
34—Cleeman vs. Gutman.
22—Dunn vs. Johnston.
—Collins vs. Hammond.
56—Hall vs. Lighthill.
62—Homer vs. Walters.
75—Rheinhardt vs. Bernhard.
89—Chapman vs. Howlden.
90—Lumbard vs. Stuart.
91—Munson vs. Smith.
92—Roberts vs. Clark.
93—McDermott vs. Cusick.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Thomas W. Rogers, burglary.
The People vs. Thomas Ward, attempted burglary.
The People vs. Howard Byron, burglary.
The People vs. James Birdsall, burglary.
The People vs. Chas. Mortimer, John Keeffe, larceny from person.
The People vs. Emile Reguet, rape.
The People vs. Wm. H. Phillips, Frederick H. Heath, Thomas Kelly, felonious assault and battery.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISION IN CASES REPORTED—THE CASE AGAINST MARSHALL O. ROBERTS' LINE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

Roberts, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Graham.—This was an action brought against Marshall O. Roberts by Graham for breach of contract to transport him, his wife and child from New-York to California, by way of Panama, furnishing them on the trip with suitable accommodations, provisions and supplies, and alleging a long detention on the Isthmus and the want of bed-clothing, on the steamer on the Pacific side, whereby himself, his wife and child were made ill by exposure. The cause was originally commenced in the State Court, but was subsequently removed into the Circuit Court of the United States, where it was tried before Judge Hoffman, and the jury rendered a verdict for $10,000. The cause was thence brought here on a bill of exceptions taken to the ruling of the Court below on the measure of damages. The Court now affirmed the judgment below, per opinion by Mr. Justice Swayne, holding that there was no error in the proceedings below. The trip of the plaintiff, Graham, was made on the steamer *Illinois*. *Mandamus* will lie to enforce judgments. No order of a State Court will prevent the execution of Federal writs.

Riggs, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The Board of Supervisors of Johnson County, Iowa.—Riggs filed information setting forth that Johnson County, in 1853, issued to the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Company bonds amounting to $50,000, payable on the 1st of June, 1873, with interest of seven per cent.; that on the 12th of May, 1864, he recovered judgment on some of the coupons to the amount of $5,186 26. That execution had been issued, and no property found; that about $36,000 of interest was due at the time of commencing suit. A *mandamus* was asked, commanding the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax, in addition to their usual taxes, sufficient to pay the interest then due and annually thereafter, as it matured, and ultimately the Board returned to the alternative writs, among other reasons why a peremptory writ should not issue, that in a proceeding in the State Court in the County of Johnson, in which the Board were made defendants, a decree had been rendered forever enjoining them from buying or collecting any tax to pay these coupons or the bonds themselves, and that the decree still remained in force. To this the relator demurred, because he was no party to the proceeding in the State Court, because the proceedings in the State Court were begun and the decree rendered, after the judgment had been rendered on part of the coupons included in this suit, because the State Court had no jurisdiction to prevent the relator from using the process of this court by writ of *mandamus* to collect his judgment, and the decree set up was no bar to the relief sought. The demurrer was overruled and the relator appealed to this court, where it was now held. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion that the writ of *mandamus* would lie to enforce the judgment, being a proceeding in the action subsequent to judgment, and not an original proceeding; that a State Court was without jurisdiction to issue an injunction to restrain federal process of any sort, and that therefore the writ issued in this case prior to the writ of *mandamus* was void, and of no effect to prevent the operation of the Federal process. If, in consequence of obedience to the writ of *mandamus* by the Board, civil proceedings were commenced in the State Courts against that body to recover damages, their plea would be the superior authority of the Federal process, and if the plea should not be sustained as sufficient, there would be the writ of error under the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act, left for relief. If proceedings as for a contempt should be taken, there still would remain the writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge the body from the infliction of penalties by the State courts. Mr. Justice Miller delivered a dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Chase and Mr. Justice Grier concurred.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Judge BLATCHFORD announced to the bar that he had determined in reference to the Admiralty calendar, not to have a new calendar made up every term, but that the calendar would be continued from one term to another, and a case placed on it would remain on it till disposed of, while new causes could be placed on it every month.

NON-INTERCOURSE ACTS—COSTS.

The United States vs. The schooner Commodore Kearney.—This case being called on the calendar the Assistant District-Attorney said that as the United States could not make out their case, a decree might be entered dismissing the libel, the claimants having consented that a certificate of probable cause might be entered. The Judge accordingly made a decree dismissing the libel, but without costs, remarking that if the Court had power to impose costs upon the United States, there would be probably fewer Government suits brought which amounted to nothing.

COLLISION—STEAMBOAT BACKING.

The United States vs. The Steam Ferry-boat Baltic, her Tackle, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel filed by the United States, as the owner of the steamboat *Flora*, against the steam ferry-boat *Baltic*, to recover for damages caused by a collision which took place between the two vessels on the 19th of December, 1863, about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, in the harbor of New-York, about 300 yards distant from the barge-office dock, at the foot of Whitehall-street. The *Flora* was attempting to make a landing at the westerly side of Pier No. 1 East River, being the pier at the extreme east end of the Battery. The tide was strong flood, running from east to west, and the wind was blowing strong from the westward. From some cause, either because she missed her landing and was in danger of being carried against the end of Pier No. 1 by the force of the wind and tide, or because she desired to make room for another vessel which was at Pier No. 1 to get out, the *Flora* backed out, after having gone in, bow on, and got her stern within the end of the pier. The wind and tide swept her stern to the eastward, and she kept her stern way on, with her engine in motion working backward, until she came in collision with the *Baltic*, which was on her regular trip from Brooklyn to her slip at the foot of Whitehall-street, New-York. The *Baltic* did everything she was bound to do, by slowing to half speed, and then stopping and then backing, to avoid the collision. That she did not do more, as for instance that, instead of stopping at once at first, the moment she saw the *Flora* backing, at a distance off which then was perhaps half a mile, she slowed to half speed, was no fault on her part. She could have had no reason to suppose, and was not bound to suppose, that the *Flora* would keep on backing so as to make a collision probable. She slowed to half speed the moment she saw the movement of the *Flora*, and she stopped and backed as soon as she had any reasonable ground for apprehending that a collision was imminent. There was nothing in view from the Baltic as a cause for the backing of the Flora, and nothing to indicate that there was or would be a necessity for the Flora to back to the extent she did. But with the wind and tide such as they were, the slowing of the Baltic was a proper precaution. There having been no fault on the part of the Baltic, a decree dismissing the libel must of course be entered. But in addition to this the evidence shows reckless carelessness on the part of the Flora. She appears to have blindly backed out into the harbor, with no person in her after deck to look toward the direction in which she was backing and give signals from that part of the vessel, and no person on the look-out any where, and no person anywhere on her deck except one man in her pilot house, whose attention was directed towards objects at the westward in the Hudson river. No reason is shown for her backing as far as she did. All the damage she suffered by the collision was the consequence of her own careless navigation. A decree will be entered dismissing the libel.

Ethan Allen (Assistant United States District Attorney) for the libellants; B. D. Silliman for the claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

WHISKY SEIZURE.

The United States vs. 39 Barrels of Whisky.—This was an action for the condemnation of spirits seized at No. 408 Columbia-street. Redmond Burk testified that the place was a rectifying establishment and storeroom, and the liquors seized there was bought by him from wholesale dealers in New-York; he had them inspected and branded.

Considerable testimony was taken. Case still on.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK CASE.

The case of the Government vs. Garniss C. Baker, the alleged defaulting paying teller of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was before the Commissioner yesterday for further inquiry.

Mr. Berry, President of the bank, was cross-examined at considerable length, and admitted that the $90,000 in checks which had been certified by the defendant for Messrs. Mandelin & Co., without entry upon the bank books, might have been covered by private deposits corresponding therewith. He could not say that the bank ever lost even a dollar by these certifications; all he knew was that Baker's cash was short about $50,000, and these check transactions not appearing in the ledger, the presumption was that this was the means adopted for the perpetration of the fraud. The money-drawer of the paying teller's desk, was accessible, frequently, to the other employes in the institution. He had peremptorily discharged a clerk a few days after the arrest of Messrs. Baker and Arnold, because he was not satisfied with his manner of spending his evenings.

A lengthy discussion took place between counsel, after the conclusion of Mr. Berry's testimony, as to the legal construction of the statute relating to this class of felonies. The defence insisted that as the law only mentions the unauthorized drawing, with fraudulent intent, of bills of exchange, orders and acceptances, by bank employes, that the act of the accused in certifying checks, even if he intended thereby to defraud the bank, is not made a felony by the United States laws. The prosecution argued in reply that certifying a check is virtually the same as making an acceptance.

The Commissioner reserved his decision on this point of law until to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., to which time an adjournment was ordered.

Before Commissioner Betts.

A CIGAR CASE.

The United States vs. Isidore Arnold.—In this case the defendant is charged with having purchased 30,000 cigars from one Wm. Eblin, of New-York, of which he made, as alleged, no returns to the revenue officers of his district. The matter, by consent of all the parties, was transferred to New-Jersey.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

CAUTION TO PERSONS WHO NEGLECT TO HITCH THEIR HORSES.

Thomas Walsh vs. John Dungan.—On the 7th of July last the plaintiff, on his return from a ride into Westchester County with his wife, when about crossing the Harlem Bridge, was run into by a runaway horse and buggy belonging to defendant, and plaintiff's wagon was broken, his horse injured, and his wife thrown out of the carriage and bruised so badly that she was confined to the house for several days. He brings this action to recover damages actually sustained by the injury, the horse and wagon and loss of service of his wife—another action being pending for bodily injuries to the wife. It was proved that the defendant, who was also taking a ride in Westchester County, stopped at Florence's Hotel and left his horse in front of the hotel unfastened, while he went in, and that while so standing the horse took fright and ran away.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $118. E. D. McCarthy for plaintiff; J. Hardy for defendant.

Part I.—Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

Cornelius Murphy, Administrator of Cornelius Murphy, deceased vs. Wm. Holske and others.—This action is brought by the heirs at law of Cornelius Murphy, to

recover damages for the loss of his life through the alleged negligence of defendants. Murphy was in the employ of defendants, and was at work on a machine used in boring rocks in Fiftyfifth-street, and was killed by falling from the machine, which was alleged to have been in an unsafe condition, and known to be so by defendants. For the defence it was claimed that the accident was caused by the carelessness of Murphy, and that it would not have proved fatal but for the want of skill of the surgeon employed by the deceased.

The case has been tried once before, when a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $2,000, but a new trial was granted on appeal.

The testimony for plaintiff being all in, defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, and the motion was granted by the Court.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; J. Sparks for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Monell.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE WRIGHT.

At the opening of this Court Mr. Henry A. Cram announced the death of Judge William B. Wright, of the Court of Appeals, and moved an adjournment out of respect to his memory. The motion was seconded by Mr. A. Oakey Hall, and acquiesced in by Judge Monell, who said that Judge Wright had long been a practitioner in the same Circuit with himself, and had won the esteem of all of his brethren of the profession for his legal attainments, social qualities and unblemished character. The Court was accordingly adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF A PERSON WHO INTRODUCES ANOTHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING CREDIT.

Henry Behring and Albrecht Klix vs. Charles Loeffler.—Both plaintiffs and defendant are manufacturers of piano-fortes in this City. In January, 1867, one Henry A. Walker applied to the plaintiffs to sell him a piano on a credit of thirty days. As Mr. Walker, who was a dealer in pianos in Pennsylvania, was unknown to plaintiffs, they required references as to his (Walker's) responsibility. Walker then procured the defendant to go with him to the plaintiffs, and there, as the plaintiffs proved, the defendant represented Walker to be perfectly good; that he (defendant) had dealt with him before, and that Walker had paid him $1,700 on account of notes before they were due. Thereupon the plaintiffs sold Walker a piano for $350, and took his note therefor payable in thirty days. This note has not been paid, and it was claimed that at the time the defendant represented Walker to be good, he (Walker) was a man of straw and insolvent.

The Justice held that before the plaintiffs could recover of the defendant, they must exhaust their remedy against Walker by legal proceedings; and also that the plaintiffs were bound to prove that at the time the defendant made the representations he knew them to be untrue, which the plaintiffs had not proved. On motion of defendant's counsel, the complaint was dismissed.

George W. Birdseye for plaintiffs: Peter Cook for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 13.

Daly, F. J., and Brady and Barrett, Presiding.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF JUDGE WRIGHT.

Near the close of the session of this Court, Mr. C. A. Rapallo announced the death of Judge Wright, of the Court of Appeals, and moved an adjournment out of respect to his memory. Judge Daly pronounced a brief eulogy of the deceased, and granted the motion to adjourn, and directed the Clerk to enter the same upon the minutes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

ORDERS GRANTED.

Holroyd vs. Platt et al. Wilson vs. Kiernan et al. In the matter of Ellen M. Cotton et al. In the matter of the petition of E. H. Allen. In the matter of the petition of Anna M. Schlossstien, an infant.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Betz et al. vs. Fengel; motion denied and injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to abide the event. In the matter of Ezra Farrington vs. D. M. Porter, attorney; motion denied without costs. Josiah Jex vs. Axel Graham; motion denied without costs.

MOTIONS DENIED.

By Judge Ingraham.

Nicholson vs. Stenton; motion denied, with leave to renew. Blackman vs. Winters; denied, costs to abide the event.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

By Judge Cardozo.

Isaac Taylor vs. George W. Winters, &c.; motion granted and receiver appointed. Manheim vs. Bamber et al.; motion granted upon defendant stipulating not to bring any action for the arrest; costs $10. Emma P. M. Solomonson vs. Andreas J. Solemonson; report of referee confirmed and judgment ordered. Bulls Head Bank vs. Henry Dubois; motion granted, $5 costs to abide the event. Spencer vs. Schruben Cornet Manufacturing Co.; order settled. Spencer vs. same; see memorandum. In the matter of the estate of C. Wardell; see memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 13.

By Judge Barrett.

Becker vs. Meyer; motion to set aside amended answer as unauthorized, granted and parts of the original answer stricken out as shown, and cause placed upon the next special calendar for the trial of short causes, with costs to plaintiff. [See opinion.] Ludwig vs. Minot; order of Nov. 27, 1867, declaring the case abandoned, set aside upon the appellant's filing the original case and amendments within two days and paying $10, costs of opposing this motion. Either party may thereupon move for such further relief as he may be advised. Hulson vs. Walter; motion denied with $10 costs. Hirschfeld vs. Schmidt; ordered that said Schmidt pay $10, costs of the motion, to punish him for his misconduct, within five days. On default thereof, let an attachment be issued against him. Taylor vs. Ryan; application for a receiver denied without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the following cases were disposed of by Judge Russel:

George A. Curtis, a reputed hotel thief, was tried for grand larceny, in entering the room of Mr. Albert Thomas, a guest at the United States, on the 23d of December last, and stealing his coat and pair of pantaloons, in which was contained a pocket-book containing a bill of exchange of the value of $8,000. Mr. Thomas testified that he was awake at the time the prisoner opened his door by means of nippers, and as the prisoner entered and seized the clothing. Mr. Thomas jumped up and the prisoner ran, pursued by him; he was seen to enter a room, which was afterward opened and the prisoner arrested, being fully identified by the witness. The jury found him guilty and he was remanded for sentence.

Benjamin Yerkes, who was convicted last week of robbing Mrs. Sprague of her trunk, containing wearing apparel of the value of $250, and whom the Judge informed that if he did not restore the property he would sentence him to the extreme penalty of the law, failed to restore the same; he was brought up yesterday for sentence. Judge Russel imposed the maximum term of five years in State Prison at hard labor.

John L. Drake, a brakeman on the Morris and Essex Railroad, who stole $425 from the express car on said road, and who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

George King, alias "Pricey the kid," a bright-looking lad, about 15 years of age, was arraigned for stealing a diamond ring of the value of $50 from the store of William Downey, No. 73 Nassau-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty. Although young in years, he was recognized as a "very old offender," having been frequently arrested for picking pockets and shoplifting. The Court sentenced him to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Francis Rung pleaded guilty of stealing a lot of cigars and tobacco from his employer, Pablo Estrada, No. 7 Lispenard-street. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Grand Jury having filed an indictment against one Henry J. Kerner, for embezzlement of the sum of $600 from his late employers, Thomas Wilson & Co., No. 49 Dey-street, on the 1st of February, 1867, on motion of the District-Attorney a bench warrant was issued. The defendant was arrested by Officer Jacobus, of the Court, and committed to the City Prison in default of $3,000 bail.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT · CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ALIMONY DUES.

Marguerita Alkers vs. J. Diedrich Alkers.—Plaintiff applied for an attachment against the defendant, in consequence of non-payment of alimony, amounting to about $200, provided for her by a decree of the Supreme Court, dated January, 1867. The defence was that Diedrich Alkers had been sick most of the time, and being unable to earn a living even for himself, he could not therefore pay the money. The plaintiff proved that he had sufficient credit to obtain as much as $1,000 on loan. In his answer as to where were the sureties on his bond given for the payment of alimony, he denied all knowledge of them. The Court pronounced Mr. Alkers conduct as a fraud, and committed him until such time as the money would be paid. During the hearing of the trial some sharp words took place between the counsel on both sides, Mr. Wernbergh for defendant saying that the conduct of his client was an every day matter, to which Mr. Flynn, for plaintiff, replied that the observation just made was a libel on the profession; it was not a rule for the profession to be privy to such matters, and this instance was only a disgraceful exception. Mr. Flynn appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs. Fisher and Wernbergh for defendant.

BROOKLYN COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Abraham B. Tappen and Associate Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

This Court was opened yesterday morning, The following gentlemen were impaneled as a Grand Jury:

Martin Evans, foreman, Lawrence Whitehill, F. B. Latimer, L. Richardson, P. C. Provost, P. J. Neefus, Henry Breslin, Daniel S. Greene, P. H. Mulready, W. D. Lewis, E. L. Childs, M. F. Farrell, John H. Hawkins, E. S. Rogers, W. Lawrence, John McHugh, John S. Rorke, F. George Wood, W. Farrell, Chas. L. Young, Thomas Porter, D. G. Farwell, E. J. Kerrisem.

Judge Tappen charged the Grand Jury briefly, and they immediately retired to their deliberations.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 13.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Smith Rippengale vs. William Dayton and Alonzo Carter.—This was an action for $270, value of work done by plaintiff for defendants. The defendants are copartners, doing business in the city of Brooklyn under the name, firm and style of Dayton & Carter. On or about Oct. 1, 1866, the parties to the case entered into an agreement by which the plaintiff should serve the defendants from Oct. 2, 1866, to March 1, 1867, as bricklayer and range and stove setter. Rippengale was to be paid weekly at the rate of $4 a day, and it was further agreed he should be given two months' notice when his services would not be required. The service was duly entered on, and plaintiff served to December, 1866, when he was dismissed for no reason whatever, as alleged by Rippengale; and in consequence of this dismissal, he was thrown out of his employment, and therefore sustained damages to the sum claimed. Plaintiff averred that he was ever ready to carry out his agreement. The defence was a general denial of the statements of the plaintiff, and that Rippengale was dismissed because he refused to go to New-Jersey, which they considered a reasonable request. The evidence concluded, and the case was adjourned to this day. Messrs. H. A. Moore and Bernard Hughes appeared respectively for defendant and plaintiff.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, JAN. 14.—Nos. 71, 75, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85, 38, 39, 43, 91, 53, 26, 66, 92, 93, 58, 77, 70, 4.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 13, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	109⅝	20	Wells, Fargo & Co.	46½
50,000	do	109½	100	Boston W. P.	22⅞
6,000	do	109½	15	U. S. Ex. Co.	78⅞
100,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62	109	100	do	79
			40	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅛
17,000	do....Small	108½	280	do	38
240,000	do	109	300	do	38⅛
25,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	107	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	123⅞
			500	do	123⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	107¼	500	do....b30	123⅞
			1500	do	123⅛
95,000	do	107⅛	150	do	124¼
150,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	102⅝	600	Erie R.	75⅞
			3600	do	75⅝
100,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65....new	105⅛	100	do....b10	75⅞
			100	do....s5	75⅝
40,000	do	105½	200	do....b30	75⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, R.	102⅝	50	do	76⅛
21,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	105⅝	100	do	76⅛
			100	Erie R. Pr.	76
15,500	do	105⅝	100	do	76¼
2,400	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d Ser....Small	105⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	140
			100	do	140½
145,000	do	105⅝	400	Reading R.	94
275,000	do	105½	10	do	94⅛
5,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	92	50	Mich. Cen. R.	109½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s...x.c	61½	50	M. S. & N. I. R...b30	87⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	59⅝	19	N. Y. & N. H. R.	133½
15,000	do	59⅞	700	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛
18,000	do	60	200	do....b30	93⅞
5,000	do	60	100	Chic. & N. W.	61⅞
15,000	do	60¼	100	do....s30	60
3,000	N. Car 6s....x-c	51	100	do	61⅛
2,000	N. C. S. 6s new	51	100	do	62
2,000	Vir. 6s, new	42	800	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf.	73⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	45	100	do....s10	73⅞
3,000	Erie 1st M.	102½	21	do	73
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98	400	do	73⅞
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	85	900	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
15,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94	300	do	103⅞
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	97	500	do....b30	103⅞
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97	400	do	103⅞
2,000	O. & M. 1st M.	88	200	do	104
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	101¼	300	Chi. & R. I.	97⅞
2,000	Long Dock Bs.	97½	400	do	98
500	West. U. T. 7s Bs.	80	500	do	97⅞
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	92½	100	Mil. & St. Paul	50⅞
50	City Bank	190	200	do	51
30	Bk. of Com'ce	115	1300	do	51
7	Cent. National	103	100	do	51⅛
10	Fourth National	105⅞	100	do	51⅛
5	do	104	200	do....b30	51⅛
10	Ninth Nat. Bk	101½	100	do	51⅛
85	do	102	100	do	51½
10	Bk. of Comm'th	104	200	M. & St. P. Pf...s60	66
28	Bank S. of N. Y.	133	200	do....b30	66⅛
10	Canton Co.	50½	200	do	66⅛
100	do	50½	100	Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	35½	8	New-Jersey R.	135
100	do....b30	35½	20	N. J. Cen. R...x-d	114⅞
100	do	34¾	1600	P., F. W. & C.	101⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	38⅛	50	do	101⅛
200	do	38¼	5	do	102
84	do	38	200	do	101⅛
700	Quick. Min. Co.	24⅛	20	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	73
200	do	24⅛	100	do	72⅛
100	do	24⅜	500	O. & Miss. R.	31⅛
150	Pacific M.	112⅞	2800	do	31⅛
100	do	113	100	do....b30	31⅛
300	do	113	600	do	31⅛
225	Adams Ex. Co.	79	100	do	31⅛
20	do	78⅞	5	Ohio & Miss. Prf.	70
60	Amer. Ex.	75⅛	15	H. & St. J. Pf.	69
40	do	75⅛	50	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	109⅝	100	Bos. Water P.	22
100,000	do	109⅝	100	Adams Ex.	79⅛
165,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	109⅛	200	do	79⅛
			70	do	80
1,700	do....Small	108⅞	300	do....b30	80
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107⅛	1800	N. Y. Cen.	124⅛
			900	do....b30	125
17,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65....new	108	1200	Erie R.	76⅛
			100	do....b10	76⅞
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65....New	105⅜	600	Erie R. Pr.	77
			100	do....b3	77⅛
7,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, R., '67, new iss.	106	100	do	77⅛
			100	Hud. Riv. R.	143
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New Issue	105⅝	48	do	142
			300	Mich. Cen. R.	109⅛
50,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s 2d Ser.	105⅞	100	do	109⅛
			200	M. S. & N. I.	87⅞
50,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅞
10,000	do	60⅞	500	Chic. & N. W.	62⅛
25,000	do	60¼	200	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	73⅛
10,000	do	60⅛	100	do....b10	73⅛
29,000	do	60	300	do	73⅛
10,500	do	61	500	Clev. & Tol.	103⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	93	200	Ohio. & R. I. R.	97⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c	61⅞	200	do	97⅛
20,000	do	62	300	Mil. & St. P....b30	52
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	103	500	do	51⅞
215	Phenix Bank	104	200	do	52
25	Bank of Commerce	115½	100	do	52⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pr	35	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅞
300	West. Union T.	38⅛	300	P. F. W. & C.	102
100	do	38⅛	100	do	101⅞
100	do....b10	38⅛	100	Ohio & M. R....b30	31⅛
600	do....b60	38⅛	100	do	31⅛
100	Pac. Mail	113⅛	700	do	31⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅛	100	do....b15	31⅛
100	do....b30	39	100	Chi. & Alton R.	135

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cum. Coal	35	400	Mariposa Pr.	15
800	Adams Ex. Co.	78⅛	200	M. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
800	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅛	100	do	65⅞
50	do	38	100	do	65⅛
100	Quicksilver	24⅛	300	do	65⅛
200	do	24⅛	300	do	65
600	do	24	200	do....b3	65⅛
200	do	24⅛	100	Pitts., F. W. & C.	101⅛
100	Pacific Mail	112⅞	200	do	101⅛
100	do....b10	113	100	do	101
200	do	113	100	do....s10	101
100	do....c	113	100	Ohio & Miss R.	31
100	West U. Tel.	38⅛	200	do	30⅞
200	N. Y. Cen.	123⅞	100	do	30⅞
500	do	123⅞	200	do	30⅞
200	do	123⅞	800	M. So. & N. I. R.	86⅞
600	Erie R.	75⅞	100	do....b3	86⅞
1100	do	75⅞	200	do	86⅞
3200	do	75⅞	200	do	86⅞
800	do....c	75⅞	800	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅛
300	do....b15	75⅞	600	do	92⅛
200	do....s10	75⅞	200	do....c	92⅛
400	Reading R.	93⅞	1300	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅛
800	do	93⅞	600	do....b10	97⅛
300	do....c	93⅞	400	do	97⅛
300	Mil. & St. P.	50	200	Clev. & Tol.	102⅞
200	do	50⅛	200	do....b10	102⅞
100	do....s10	50⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. R.	61⅛
200	do	50⅛	300	do	61⅛
100	do....s30	50⅛	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅛
200	do	51⅛	200	do....b10	73
200	do....b10	50⅛	400	do	73⅛
100	do....c	50⅛	300	do....b10	73⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co....b30	51	300	Hud. R. R.	142
500	do	51	100	Ohio & Miss R..b10	31⅛
600	Cumberland Coal	35⅛	400	do....b3	31⅛
500	do	35	200	do	31⅛
600	Adams Express	79⅛	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	87⅞
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	79⅛	200	do....b10	87⅞
70	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅛	200	do	87⅞
300	do	38⅛	100	do....c	87⅞
400	Quick. Min.	25	500	Ill. Cen. R.	134
1200	Mariposa Min. Co	8⅛	800	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅞
100	Pacific Mail	113⅛	2500	do....b3	94
100	do....b10	113⅞	400	do....c	93⅞
200	W. U. Tel.	38⅛	400	do....b10	94
69	do	38	1200	do	94
200	do....c	38⅛	500	do....c	94
800	N. Y. Cen.	124⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol....b3	104
400	do	124⅛	200	do	103⅞
200	do....c	124⅛	400	do	103⅞
1800	Erie Railroad	76⅛	400	do	104
400	do	76⅛	100	C., R. I. & P.	98
200	do....c	76⅛	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	62⅛
400	do....b3	76⅛	200	do....b10	62⅛
200	do....b10	76⅛	800	do	62⅛
600	Reading R.	94	100	do	62⅛
200	do....b10	94	500	do....b3	62⅛
800	Mil. & St. P.	52	800	do	62⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅛	200	do....s3	62⅛
100	do....b10	66⅛	200	do....b5	62⅛
100	do....b30	66⅛	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
100	do....c	66⅛	100	do....s10	73⅞
200	do....b3	66⅛	200	do....b3	73⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅞	200	do....b10	73⅛
200	do	102			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$60,000	Amer. Gold	140⅛	300	Ill. Cen....b3	135
400	Canton Co.	51	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	101⅞
400	do....b10	51⅛	100	do	101⅞
60	Am. Ex. Co.	77	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31
300	Adams Ex. Co.	79⅛	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅞
300	do	79⅛	100	do....b10	87
600	do	79⅛	1200	do....b3	87
100	do....b10	79⅛	100	do....s10	86⅞
100	do....s3	79⅛	200	do....b5	87
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	79⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	94⅛
600	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅛	200	do....b10	94⅛
50	do	38⅛	400	do	94
200	Quicksilver	25⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol.	103⅞
200	Mar. Pf.	15	400	do	103⅞
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	124⅛	400	do	103⅞
30	do	123⅞	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅞
100	do....b5	124⅛	400	do....b10	97⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	38⅛	200	do	97⅞
1800	Erie R.	75⅞	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	62
400	Reading R.	94	300	do	62
200	do....b10	94	100	do	61⅞
600	Mil. & St. Paul	52	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
100	do	52⅛	100	do....b30	73⅛
100	do	52⅛	500	do	73⅛
800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	66⅛	100	do	73⅛
100	do....b15	66⅛	100	do....s10	73⅛
100	do....s5	66⅛	200	do....b5	73⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced to-day to 140@140¼ ℔ cent. The closing sales on Saturday afternoon were at 137⅞ ℔ cent. At one of the up-town hotels, however, on Saturday night, where a large number of Brokers meet in seasons of high speculation, some very heavy transactions are reported to have taken place at 138⅞@138⅞@139 ℔ cent. The early sales to-day were at 138⅞@138⅞@139@139⅛@139⅜ ℔ cent., and after 2 o'clock at 140@140⅛@140⅛@140⅞ ℔ cent. The political complications at Washington and rumors of Currency inflation continue to be employed to stimulate the rise in Gold. The Cash Gold is very abundant, but the holders do not hesitate to pay from 5 to 7 ℔ cent. interest to carry over their balances. The Money market on other approved collateral is easy at 6 ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are lower on London, 109⅝@109⅞ for 60-day bills, and 110@110¼ for short sight.

The Street was somewhat agitated this morning by a reported defalcation in the City Bank to the enormous sum of four hundred thousand dollars by the Second Teller, James Loverich, who disappeared from the Bank last week. The fraud has probably been running for some time past, and was concealed by a series of false or short credits to the accounts of depositors. The officer known as the Second Teller is in fact the Receiving Teller of the Bank, and, by abstracting a portion of the funds deposited, entering the amount correctly in the pass-book of the depositor, but entering it short of the total sum, to correspond with the amount abstracted, on the books of the Bank, it was not very difficult to cover up the difference, especially as it seems to have been shifted from one set of depositors to another, as their pass-books came to be written up and balanced. In this way it is probable that many of the false entries, now discovered, will be found, upon closer examination, to represent, by transfer from one to another, the same sums originally abstracted. It is believed, this afternoon, that the actual defalcation is largely below the maximum sum rumored early in the day. The Bank has a Capital of $1,000,000, with undivided profits amounting to nearly as much more, or $960,000. Mr. Moses Taylor is the President.

The Public Funds had another advance of ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. The 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November interest, sold at 109⅛ and 108⅛ ℔ cent. respectively. The 5-20s of 1865 and 1867, January and July, advanced to 105⅜@106 ℔ cent. The 10-40s sold freely at 102⅞ ℔ cent. The Cable quotations from London and Frankfort report only a partial decline in our 5-20s, on the large rise of Gold here, and some heavy purchases are making in this market for transmission abroad, and the Exchange drawn against them, short sight, at 110@110¼ ℔ cent. The operation at present quotations from the other side pays a handsome profit, although it is probable that the additional rise in Gold to-day will be adversely felt upon the Cable telegrams to-morrow. The business in all the Gold-bearing Bonds to-day was large, and the supply on the market of the May and November 5-20s dealt in for Europe is being reduced.

The Railway market was dull at the opening of business this morning, the big Bank defalcation being used against it. But at the 10 A. M. and 10:30 A. M. Boards, and again at 1 P. M., the activity of last week was freely renewed, and prices on nearly all the New-York and Western Roads recovered to about the figures of Saturday night, and in many instances went ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. ahead of them. At the late Boards there was some feverishness again manifested, and Erie, after selling at 76⅛, fell back to 75⅝@⅞ ℔ cent. The State Bonds were active on Tennessees, and the price ⅞@1⅛ ℔ cent. higher than on Saturday. A general advance was made on Express Stocks on a larger business in Adams, United States, Merchants' Union, &c., than for a week past. Adams sold up to 80, and Merchants $39 for $35 paid. Cumberland Coal was in demand at 35@35⅛, and Canton Land Company at 50⅛@51 ℔ cent. The Quicksilver Shares fell off to 24@24⅛; Pacific Mail quiet; Western Telegraph rather firmer. There is an increasing inquiry for the Railway Mortgages.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Gold market continues firm and the speculators for a further rise extremely confident, while the excitement in the Public Funds and the Railways, and the firmness in State Bonds were kept up to the close.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102⅞	Missouris	100	99⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅞	109⅛	Northwest	61⅞	62
U. S. Con. 5-20s	105⅞	106	N. West Pref.	73⅞	73⅞
N. Y. Central	124	124⅛	Rock Island	97⅞	97⅞
Erie	76⅛	75⅞	Fort Wayne	101⅞	101⅞
Hudson	141	142	W. U. Telegraph	38	38⅛
Reading	94⅛	94	St. Paul Pref.	65⅛	66⅛
Mich. Southern	87	86⅞	St. Paul Com.	50⅛	52
Ohio and Miss.	31⅛	31	Pacific Mail	112⅞	113⅛
Pittsburgh	93	94	American Gold	137⅞	140⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	59⅞	61	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	109⅝	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	105⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	109⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	105⅞
5-20 coup., small, 1862	108⅞	10-40 registered, 1874	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅞	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞
5-20 reg. 1865, n. is	105⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	101⅛	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅞
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois War Loan	99⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1872	106⅞	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1873	106⅞	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1874	106⅞	Michigan 6 ℔ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	107	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	61⅞
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	92	Tennessee new bds	59⅞
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	92	Tennessee 5s, new bds	55
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	45
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100⅛	Virginia 6s, n. b.	42
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101⅛	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	51⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	95⅛	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	51
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	93
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	99⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	California 7s	114
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of the Repub.	113
Merchants'	112	Bank of North Am'a	100
Mechanics'	115½	Metropolitan	125½
Union	116	East River	95
Phenix	102⅛	Commonwealth	103
Tradesmen's	127	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
State of New-York	106	Park	140
Commerce	115	Central National	103
Ocean	100	Fourth National	103⅛
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90⅛	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69⅛
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	76
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	76
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	83
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	100⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	93
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	109	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	97⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	96⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93⅞	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	78	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	87	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	84	Chi. & Alton S. F., in.	91
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	85⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	86⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	66⅛
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	99		

A correspondent who is and has been for years a holder of Missouri Bonds, insists that the State is wealthy enough, and should be just enough, to fund $289 37 on each $1,000 Bond, in place of $210, by way of simple interest on the twelve over-due Coupons, of which five were paid in Cash and seven are to be now funded into new 20-years Bonds. The following is his calculation:

OVERDUE COUPONS TO BE FUNDED.

Jan. 1864	4 years	Jan. 1866	2 years
July 1864	3½ years	July 1866	1½ years
Jan. 1865	3 years	Jan. 1867	1 year
July 1865	2½ years		
Total			17½ years

on $30 at 6 ℔ cent., 365 days to year, equal to $31 50 on $1,000—Jan. 1, 1868.

OVERDUE COUPONS PAID OCT. 26, 1867.

July 1861	6 years, 117 days	Jan. 1863	4 years, 298 days
Jan. 1862	5 years, 298 days	July 1863	4 years, 117 days
July 1862	5 years, 117 days		
			26 years, 217 days

on $30 at 6 ℔ cent., $47 87—due Oct. 26, 1867.

7 Coupons overdue	$210 00
Interest on do, to January, 1868	31 50
Interest on over-due coupons, paid Oct. 26, 1867	47 87
Now due on each $1,000	$289 37

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $252,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $434,000; total receipts, $3,526,107 85; total payments, $2,555,784 27; balance, $98,795,402 43.

Tennessee State Credit and Resources.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication appeared in your paper of the first of January, from your correspondent in Nashville, signed "Philo," which does great injustice to the State of Tennessee, and requires some notice from the friends of the State.

The political part of your correspondent's letter I have nothing to do with, excepting so far as it relates to emigration. "Philo" asserts that Northern men are driven away from Tennessee, and that there are not now in Tennessee one-half as many men of Northern birth as there were two years ago. That some Northern men, in consequence of their disappointment in their business calculations, and some in consequence of hostility excited by their political course, have left the State, may be true, but a very large number remain. They are scattered all over the State and can be counted by thousands. The writer of this knows that the rich iron regions below Nashville, lying between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, is rapidly attracting emigration. Substantial men from the North have come there and invested their hundreds of thousands in iron property, and in iron works that have been idle during the war, and are now putting them into operation. It is also known to the writer that Northern emigration is setting in quite rapidly to the counties bordering on the Chattanooga Railroad and its branches. In three counties they have brought in with them the past year capital largely exceeding $200,000. The Nashville Press chronicles almost every week the arrival of parties to investigate the advantages and resources of Tennessee; notwithstanding the erroneous impressions of the State spread abroad by the political Press and such correspondents as "Philo."

The bitterness of party feeling is very much softening down in Tennessee. It is true that men who come into the State as blatant politicians, and who expect to live upon politics, do excite the enmity of the political party against which they array themselves; but men who come into the State to cast their destinies with its people by accumulating wealth and developing the resources of the country, are cordially welcomed everywhere and by everybody.

But the parts of your correspondent's letter which I wish especially to notice are his attacks upon the good faith of the State, and his efforts to ruin its credit by charging upon the State reckless extravagance in aiding railroads, most of which he deems to be worthless.

"Philo" charges that the State refused, upon a technicality, to take the notes of the old State Bank. She refused to take them because she did not consider herself bound in honor and good faith to do so. An attempt was made by some of her citizens, to force this depreciated currency upon her for taxes, but the Supreme Court of the State, composed of men of the highest integrity and ability, unanimously decided that she was under no obligations to do so; and this decision has the sanction of the best legal minds in the State. The Bank of Tennessee is now being wound up. Its debtors can pay their debts in the notes of the bank. The policy of the State is to let as much of the circulation of the bank be redeemed in this way as possible, and after the debts are paid, if any notes remain unredeemed, and if there should be even a moral obligation upon the State to redeem them, it will certainly do so; for in no State is the fidelity to obligations more deeply seated than in Tennessee. This has been proved by her past and will be proved by her future history. The word "repudiation" is an odious one to every Tennessean. No political Press and no demagogue of any political party has ever dared utter it to her people.

But the injurious charge, or insinuation rather, is made by your correspondent, that the State has been guilty of reckless extravagance in aiding worthless railroads. That, in an appropriation of several millions of dollars, some roads should get aid that are not deserving, would of course be expected. But a detailed examination of the railroads of Tennessee will show that there are but few if any roads of this character aided.

The Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad runs from Nashville to the Tennessee and Kentucky State line. There it was expected to be united to the Henderson and Nashville Road, which runs from the point of junction through Hopkinsville and Madisonville, to Hendersonville and Evansville on the Ohio River. The Kentucky Road not having been completed before the war, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Road consequently ending in the woods, its interest has never been paid, but the Henderson and Nashville is now in rapid progress. The road is graded from the State line north to Hopkinsville, a distance of about 25 miles, and the iron rails probably laid by this time to that point. Much of the road is also graded from the Ohio River south, and a good deal of track laid.

The length of these two roads is 150 miles—fifty miles in Tennessee and one hundred in Kentucky. They run through the richest agricultural region in the West. Seventy-five miles from Nashville they strike an inexhaustible bed of rich bituminous coal. There are three strata of this coal, one of them a little over six feet in thickness, and the road runs just below the lowest strata. At Evansville these roads are united to the whole system of railroads in the great Northwest, and will make almost an air-line communication with Chicago, and it is but a few miles further to New-York by this route than by the Louisville and Nashville Road. The aid of $300,000 given to the Edgefield and Kentucky Road will secure the immediate completion of the Kentucky end of the road to the coal mines, thus bringing these rich mines to Nashville and the whole of Middle and West Tennessee. Can there be a doubt that the future coal trade alone over the Edgefield and Kentucky Road will enable it to pay the interest on its debt to the State?

The completion of the road referred to will also greatly benefit the Memphis and Ohio, and the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Road. These two roads together form a line of road running from Memphis through Clarksville in the direction of Bowling Green, Ky., and intersecting the Nashville and Henderson Road at the State line. One of them passes through the rich iron region lying between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The supply of coal for Memphis, Clarksville, the iron works and all intermediate points, must go over these roads, thereby greatly advancing their future paying value. These roads have not heretofore, since the war, paid their interest. But so great is the confidence of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company in the future of these roads, that that Company, one of the wealthiest and most ably managed railroad corporations in the United States, has leased the Memphis and Ohio Road for ten years, and is now paying its interest on its debt, and has proposed to buy the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Road, offering to pay its floating debt, the back interest due the State amounting now to $220,272, the whole of its debt to the State, and also to pay the stockholders a portion of their stock. Can any stronger evidence be given of the future paying value of these roads? The payment of their interest hereafter is certainly beyond a doubt.

One of the roads aided by the last act of the Legislature is the Nashville and Northwestern. This runs from Nashville to the Mississippi River, and has its terminus on that river, in the edge of Kentucky. On the opposite side of the Mississippi, it meets the Iron Mountain Railroad, which is being built from St. Louis down the western bank of that river. An appropriation has also been made to enable the Northwestern Road to build a short branch, which will connect it with the roads leading to New-Orleans and Memphis. The Nashville and Northwestern Road has but very recently been completed to the Mississippi, and is unprovided with rolling stock, and of course could not be expected to pay its interest. The recent appropriations of the Legislature will fully equip it and build the branch referred to, and Nashville will then have by this road, a very direct communication with St. Louis, the shortest and most direct communication with New-Orleans, and almost an air-line route to Memphis. Ought not a road running part of the way through a rich iron region, running over the fertile soil of West Tennessee, and having such connections, be relied on to pay at least its interest on its debt to the State?

The Tennessee and Alabama Road is one of the roads aided. It crosses some very winding streams, and has an unusual number of bridges and a large amount of trestle work, all of which needs rebuilding. It is — miles long, and runs from Nashville to Decatur, Alabama. Means have been provided for its extension to Montgomery, in Alabama. This, when completed, will give Nashville almost an air-line communication over this road to Mobile and Pensacola on the Gulf of Mexico. This road has always paid its interest out of its profits, and will be still more certain to do so in the future.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Road has always paid its interest and needs no aid. This road has two branches leading off from it—one, called the McMinnville and Manchester, starting about seventy-five miles from Nashville and running northwardly to McMinnville, thirty-four miles in length; the other, called the Winchester and Alabama Road, starting about eighty-five miles from Nashville, running southwardly through Winchester to Fayetteville, thirty-eight miles in length. The rolling stock of these roads was run off, their depots and bridges destroyed, and all the iron rails on both roads removed elsewhere by the United States military authorities. The McMinnville and Manchester Road has just been repaired, and the appropriation to the Winchester and Alabama Road has been made to enable it to complete its repairs. Both roads were run by the Chattanooga Road before the war. The Southwestern Road is to be a continuation of the McMinnville and Manchester Road, north. The building of this road will be rendered unnecessary by the building of the Nashville and Pacific Road.

The Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, although out of the State, is really a Tennessee road, being built principally by Tennessee capital. This road was almost entirely destroyed by the war, and has been wholly unable to pay its interest. But it is being rebuilt, and contracts have been entered into for its entire completion. Can any intelligent man doubt that a road, running from the capital of the State of Arkansas to the principal commercial city of Tennessee, will pay its interest on its debt to the State when it is rebuilt?

The Memphis and Charleston Road, although badly crippled by the war, has promptly paid its interest, and so have the Mobile and Ohio, the Mississippi Central and the Mississippi and Tennessee Roads.

The East Tennessee and Georgia and the East Tennessee and Virginia Roads have always paid their interest promptly, and need no aid.

The Knoxville and Kentucky Road has paid its interest. It runs from Knoxville through the rich coal-fields of East Tennessee, and it is intended to meet at the Kentucky State line the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. It is already completed thirty-two miles, has fifteen additional miles graded, and is supplied with rolling stock for its local traffic. The appropriation of $800,000 will certainly complete it to the State line. It has already penetrated the coal-fields and is supplying Knoxville with coal, and over this road will be transported the coal to supply Macon and Augusta and other intermediate points in Georgia. It not only opens up the rich coal-fields and iron mines of East Tennessee, but on its completion will give the fertile valleys of that section of the State access to the markets of the country, both north and south. Its coal traffic alone should pay the interest on its debt.

The Knoxville and Charleston Road, "Philo" asserts, owes $615,000, and runs but one mile. This is wholly untrue. This road is nearly completed sixteen miles, and when finished that distance and equipped will owe the State only $325,000 in all. This road is to meet a road being built from Charleston, in a direct line to Knoxville.

The Cincinnati and Cumberland Gap Railroad is now running twenty-five miles, with its grading completed twenty miles further, at which point it meets at the North Carolina line a road now building from Asheville. These two latter roads, when completed, will give Knoxville and East Tennessee direct connection with the seaboard in the Southern Atlantic States, and thus render her system of railroads complete, and open up to the world her rich mineral resources, and bring the products of her rich valleys to the nearest and best markets, both North and South.

The Nashville and Pacific Railroad is another road that is to receive the aid of the State. But it can receive no aid until its stockholders grade 30 miles of the road and have it ready for the iron. It then receives State aid to iron it, and upon every additional 20 miles being thus graded it is to receive the State aid to iron the 20 miles. This road is destined to run from Nashville to Knoxville, and will at some day run directly to Bristol on the Virginia and Tennessee State line, there meeting the railroads of Virginia that lead directly to Norfolk. Its completion, and this is rendered certain, and the completion of the short branch of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad before referred to, will furnish almost an air line of railroad from Norfolk in Virginia through Nashville and Memphis to Little Rock. No one can doubt that this in a few years will be extended to the Pacific, either to the port of Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, or to some point in the State of California. This route will run through the richest agricultural part of the United States, will be free from ice and snow, and the shortest route from the Atlantic to the Pacific. New-York will yet see the day when her shortest and best highway to the Pacific Ocean will be through the State of Tennessee and over her projected Nashville and Pacific Road.

We have given the above detailed description of the railroads in Tennessee, with their connections, so that every one may be enabled to judge of the importance of each road, and the perfection of her entire system. It must be obvious that there are very few of her roads, and those very short ones, that are not necessary to the development of her resources. When finished, Knoxville will be the centre of the system in the East, and her roads will connect her with all important points in the Union. Memphis has her system of roads leading to all parts of the Mississippi Valley.

Nashville, the capital of the State, is the centre of the whole system, and her railroads, when completed, will give her close connection with all the cities of the Northwest, and make her the point through which the great highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific must pass. Has not Tennessee shown her wisdom in pledging herself to the support of such a system of roads?

At the close of the war, almost all of the roads of Tennessee were nearly in ruins. The State immediately came to their aid, and set them upon their feet again; and finding that additional aid was necessary to fully repair her roads and fully complete her system, she has by the recent act of her Legislature promised additional aid, that may reach the sum of about $4,000,000. But it must be years before this entire sum can be called for, a large portion of this aid being dependent upon the prior grading of the roads by the stockholders. The State has not acted hastily or rashly in this legislation, but after full investigation of the claims of each road, and a careful consideration of the importance of her entire system. The most enlightened of her tax-payers believe her action to have been one of wise and judicious liberality, and so we believe those will think who are interested in her securities.

Prior to the war, every road in Tennessee, excepting the Edgefield and Kentucky, and perhaps the Winchester and Alabama Roads, paid the interest on the bonds loaned them. The receipts of all the main lines of railroads, and, it is believed, of almost all the roads in Tennessee, are greater now than before the war.

The important question for the bondholder now is: What security have I for the payment of the principal and interest of my bond? The State debt proper is only about $4,000,000. The railroads and all their rolling stock are mortgaged to the State to secure the payment of bonds loaned. This mortgage, as bondholders must know, inures to their benefit. For the payment of $29,000,000 of bonds, which will be the entire amount of bonds issued to the roads, including those that may be issued under the recent act of the Legislature, the bondholders have as security roads, which, when completed, will be nearly 2,000 miles in length, and which will have cost and which will be worth fully $70,000,000. In addition to that they have the whole resources of the State solemnly pledged to them. And what are the taxable resources of the State? On the 19th December last there were due the State for taxes $1,108,900. As all the real and personal estate of the tax-payer is responsible for his taxes, a large proportion of the above amount must certainly be paid. The present tax law, under which the taxes of 1868 will be levied, increases the tax fully 50 per cent. The receipts from all sources the past year, exclusive of interest paid by railroads, were $1,517,472. Add fifty per cent. to this will make $2,276,208. To this should also be added what may be collected from back taxes. The expenditure of the State last year, exclusive of interest, was $959,404. Of this amount at least $344,970 were extraordinary expenses, and will not be incurred this year. This would make the State expenditures this year $654,433, which, deducted from her tax receipts, $2,276,208, would leave $1,621,775, a surplus amply sufficient to make up all possible short-comings of railroads in paying their interests, and leaving also a very large amount to be appropriated to the aid of her common schools—a system which she is just inaugurating, combining the best features of the systems of the Northern States.

The pecuniary condition of the State of Tennessee and her resources are but little understood. Outside of East Tennessee, and aside from the destruction of her railroads, and the loss of her slave property, Tennessee was but little injured by the war. The Federal army got possession of Middle and West Tennessee early in 1862. Her citizens were enabled to get rid of all their Confederate currency without a sacrifice. It is true, a large amount of her stock of animals was taken by the armies; but the armies as a general rule, paid for what was taken. The army expenditures were larger in Tennessee than in any other State, and these expenditures enriched its citizens. The City of Nashville certainly came out of the war largely increased in population, and greatly advanced in wealth. Everything was bought and sold for cash, consequently no debt was contracted at home or abroad; and as evidence of this we have no stop laws and no serious attempt to pass any; and we appeal to the merchants of New-York as an evidence of the fact, that no merchants of any State pay more promptly than the merchants of Tennessee. Her black labor being formerly owned in small numbers, and many of them working side by side with their masters, labor is much less demoralized than in the more Southern States, as is demonstrated by the abundance of the present crop. The crop of wheat the last year was fair, and farmers obtained for it from $2 to $2 50 per bushel, a price wholly unprecedented in Tennessee. The corn crop was a full one, and its surplus is now finding its way over the railways of New-York to this City. Her crop of cotton has not been as large for years. Nashville has already received a larger number of bales than the average of entire years prior to this, and she will certainly receive an amount this year more than double her annual receipts before the war. Clarksville, about sixty miles below her, on the Cumberland River, was one of the largest interior tobacco markets in the Union before the war, and the past year her receipts of tobacco in dollars and cents were greater than they have ever been at any former period.

In addition to her present productive wealth, she has vast resources yet untouched. She has valuable pine timber, and larger forests of cedar than any State in the Union. She has scattered all over her every kind of timber used in building or the mechanic arts, except rosewood and mahogany. She has beneath her soil every variety of mineral used in the mechanic arts, and all of it rich in quality and abundant in quantity, and she has a climate and soil capable of producing successfully every article of raw material used in manufacturing.

And yet with all these vast resources, with her sound pecuniary condition, her admirable system of railroads, almost completed, and her mercantile and financial honor untarnished, it is evident, from the price of her bonds, that fears exist that she will falter in paying the interest upon her debt. Why should Tennessee be distrusted? Before the close of the past year she placed her money with her fiscal agent in this city, amply sufficient to pay every dollar of her present January interest.

Did she not, at the close of the war, meet the wishes of her creditors, and fund all of her accumulated interest?

With all her business interests disorganized by the war, with her labor in its transition state from Slavery to freedom, with her railroads just rising from their ruins, with an imperfect tax system, she has heretofore faithfully met her obligations.

Why should it be feared that she will falter now, when her labor is annually producing a return greater in value than at any former period in her history? When emigration is daily bringing additional labor and capital to her borders. When her railroads are almost rebuilt, and daily increasing their capacity to pay their dues to the State, and when her future receipts from taxation will annually exceed her ordinary expenses largely over $1,000,000. Surely a knowledge of the condition and resources of Tennessee, the known spirit and character of her people, the well-known unalterable determination of her legislators and all her State officials to maintain her public faith inviolate, ought to satisfy every one that the interest on her public debt will ever be promptly paid, and that all her obligations will be honorably and faithfully fulfilled. S. W.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Benson estate, 11 lots	Nominal
Cherry-st., s. s., 197⅛ ft. e. of Catharine-slip, 25x120	$35,000
Cherry-st., s. s., 162¼ ft. e. of Scammel-st., 21x80	7,000
Delancey and Tompkins sts., n. w. cor., 25x75	5,000
Monroe-st., No. 18, 25x100.10	2,500
Pine-st., No. 55, 17.11x75	18,000
34th-st., s. s., 173½ ft. e. of 8th-av., 13.3x84.6	12,000
East 38th-st., No. 217, 22.6½x98.9	18,000
46th-st., s. s., 100 feet e. of 3d-av., 15x100.5	15,000
53d-st., s. s., 115 feet e. of 6th-av., 100.4x105	4,150
60th-st., n. s., 190 feet w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	1,000
60th-st., n. s., 150 feet w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	1,000
60th-st., n. s., 155 feet w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	1,000
60th-st., n. s., 195 feet w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	1,000
62d-st., n. s., 235 feet e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	6,750
62d-st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 2d.-av., 17x100.5	6,750
73d-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x100.2	1,500
74th-st., s. s., 300 w. of 1st-av., 25x100.2	nominal
88th-st., s. s., 184 ft. e. of 4th-av., 51x100.8	7,000
91st-st., s. s., 210 ft. w. of 4th-av., 51.1½x100.8½	1,800
91st-st., s. s., 221 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100.8	5,000
116th-st., n. s., 100 feet w. of 6th-av., 50x100.11	4,200
117th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 70x100.11	2,700
145th-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 10th-av., 99.11x100	5,800
145th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 99.11x300	19,200
Lexington-av., w. s., 39 7-12 ft. s. of 39th-st., 19.7x75	1,800
1st-av. and 71st-st., n. e. cor., 102.2x113	9,750
2d-av. and 75th-st., s. e. cor., 25.8x100	1,400
2d-av. and 111th-st., n. w. cor., 100x100.10	nominal
4th-av. and 98th-st., s. e. cor., 100x100.11	500
8th-av., e. s., 75 9-12 feet n. of 43d-st., 25x100	11,000

Leases Recorded.

Broome-st., Nos. 347, 349, 351, (assignment.)	800
Delancey-st., No. 130, 3 years	600
122d-st., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x87, 10 years, per yr.	45
9th-av., e. s., lot No. 2,484	46 75c.
9th-av., w. s., lot No. 2,485	245

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 35 ft. w. Pearsall-st., 20x80	$10,200
Bergen-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. Nevins-st., 4 h. l., 80 x100	24,000
Cumberland-st., w. s., 261 7-12 ft. n. Park-av., 50x100	2,000
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. Nostrand-av., 100x114.5	7,480
Douglass-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. Howard-av., 25x100	800
Fulton-st., s. s., 576 4-12 ft. e. Classon-av., 40x117	nominal
Herkimer-st., n. s., 193 9-12 ft. w. Schenectady-av., 18.9x100	3,400
Madison-st., n. s., 80 8-12 ft. w. Franklin-av., 19.4 x60	nominal
Monroe-st., s. s., 150 ft. s. Liberty-av., 25x100	900
Oxford-st., e. s., 220 ft. n. Lafayette-av., 22x100	1,900
Penn-st., w. s., 83⅛ ft. e. Lee-av., 2 l., 41.8x100	2,000
Smith-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. Ainslie-st., 25x100	1,000
Van Buren-st., n. s., 325 e. Nostrand-av., 16.8x100	4,800
Warren-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. Brooklyn-av., 75x250.7	7,200
3d-st., n. s., 100 11-12 ft. e. Smith-st., 20x80	7,300
7th-st., s. s., 147 10-12 ft. w 6th-av., 100x200	20,000
8th-st., n. s., 147 10-12 ft. w. 6th-av., 100x200	10,000
35th-st., 4th-av., e. cor., 20 l., 250x200.4; 36th-st., cor. 4th-av., 12 l., 116.6x87.5x250x200.4	10,000
Bedford-av. Monroe-st., s. w. c., 100x150	10,600
Park-av., 33 bet. Carleton and Cumberl'd st., 25x99	2,000
Yates-av., Willoughby-av., s. e. c., 72.7x142.7⅛x22x 100x150x200	7,000
6th-av., Union-st., s. w. c., 4 l. 90x92	7,100
Lot about 14 acres, bounded by Knickerbocker-av., Elder-st., Bushwick-road and Shaffer-st.	15,232 50

Lease.

Fulton-st., Nos. 337 and 339, 9 years, per year	6,000

Eastern District.

1st-st., (South,) n. s., 50 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x77	800
5th-st., (South,) 69 ft. e. of 1st-st., 26.8x82.6	5,250

Flatbush.

Loyd-st., Erasmus-st., n. e. cor., 100x152x103.6x152.	1,125

New-Utrecht.

New-Utrecht Bay and Franklin-av., adjoining Bennett's, 843.6x400x961.3x400	10,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Bellville.

River-road, Newark to Bellville, w. s., Norris', 100 x300	$2,500

Caldwell.

J. Mackey's prems., near Verona, 3½ acres	$1,425

Clinton.

Middle Union-road, Flavell prem., 1,092x464	$3,407
South-line Springfield, J. D. Sherman's prem., 159x317	500

Orange—West Orange.

New-st., s. s., lots No. 31 and Letter C. Hall prem., 50x135 and 92x147	4,865
L. S. Haskall's prem., 291x720	1,389

Newark.

Governor-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. Washington-st., 25x95	2,500
Jay-st., w. s., 250 ft. Orange-st., 50x95	1,200
Orleans-st., w. s., 25 ft. New-st., 28x94	1,600
Warren-st., n. s., adjg. s. w. cor. Condit's land, 25x139	2,000
1st-st., w. s., 200 ft. Orange-st., 50x100; 1st-st., w. s., 250 ft. Orange-st., 50x161	3,300

Bergen.

Lots Nos. 13, 14, block No. 4, map of Clifton, 50x100	700

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, block No. 41, (Coster's) 25 x100, cash	1,625
Lot No. 19, block No. 75, (Coster's) Madison-st., 25 x100	350
Lot No. 29, block No. 70, (Coster's) Grand-st., 25x 100	250
Lot No. 20, block No. 43, (Coster's; Lots Nos. 10, 11, 12, (Van Vorst's map) Hudson-av., 25x100	2,250

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., lots No. 36, 37, 50x100	1,000

Township of Harrison.

Lots Nos. 1, 2 of Wm. Arrowsmith's property	460

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 13, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	10	Barley, bushels	1,880
Flour, bbls.	47,189	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Pork, bbls	266
Cornmeal, bags	2,495	Cut Meats, pkgs	184
Wheat, bushels	1,270	Lard, pkgs	594
Corn, bushels	52,892	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	66
Rye, bushels	400	Whisky, bbls.	344
Oats, bushels	5,090	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, and held quite firmly, including Java at 26c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, 11½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Favored by the encouraging news from Liverpool, and the increased buoyancy in gold, the market opened quite briskly at a further fractional improvement in prices, but closed tamely, buyers evincing less willingness to pay asking rates. The aggregate sales of the day have been 4,427 bales, including 2,660 bales to shippers, 680 bales to spinners and 1,087 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅞	16	16⅛@16⅜
Low Middling	16⅛	16⅜	17 @17⅛
Middling	16⅞	17	17⅛@17⅜
Good Middling	19	19½	20

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts last week	26,069
Receipts preceding week	18,629
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	258,596
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,671
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,481
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,672
Exports since Sept. 1	147,704
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	58,009

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,049
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	938,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	820,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	496,000
Exports same time 1866-7	328,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and generally depressed in price to-day, though, in view of the further rise in gold, the principal holders have been less eager to realise. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 30; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 65@$10 15; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15 @$11 10; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 80@$10 80 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 30
Extra State	9 65@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 65@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 80@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@15 50
Extra Genesee	11 15@15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00@16 25

Southern Flour continues dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls., at $9 75@$11 45 for common to fair, and $11 50@$16 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues plenty and in moderate request at $7 50@$9 40 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $6 25 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $6@$6 20 for Western, and $6 50@$6 62½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 230 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues very quiet at $4@$4 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in some request, mainly for export, at rather steadier prices. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, including fair to strict No. 2 Spring at $2 42@$2 45, chiefly at $2 45, and White California at $3 08 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request, opening buoyantly, but closing rather languidly. The export demand is checked by the scarcity of freight room and the rise in freight rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at $1 38@$1 39 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 32@$1 35 for New Mixed Western; $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 30@ $1 31 for New White Southern; $1 29@$1 35 for New Straw-colored and Yellow Southern; and $1 30 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal since our last. Barley has been rather more sought after at $1 80@$1 85 for State, from cars, and $2 10 for Canada West. Sales 7,200 bushels. Barley Malt has been more freely purchased at from $1 50@$2 for very poor to strictly prime, ℔ bushel; sales 12,500 bushels. Oats have been in good demand and have again advanced, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 103,000 bushels Western at 87⅛c.@87⅜c., closing at 87⅛c., in store, and 89c.@90c. afloat, ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse, Jan. 13, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,647,418	Barley	161,313
Corn	1,434,553	Malt	69,389
Oats	2,379,826	Peas	5,042
Rye	189,330		

HAY—North River has been salable and firm at $1 20@$1 25 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 70 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at $1 @$1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@ 50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c. @40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c. @30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@55c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been quoted steady in price, but has been comparatively quiet. The lumber dealers of Chicago report the total quantity on hand, for sale in all the yards in Chicago, as follows:

Sawed pine lumber and timber, feet	203,895,833
Hewn timber, feet	2,377,218
Pickets, feet	524,818
Lath, pieces	26,702,250
Cedar posts, pieces	126,774
Sawed shingles, M	30,363
Shaved shingles, M	2,235

Receipts of lumber and shingles for 1866 and 1867 compared:

1867.	
Lumber, feet	861,912,000
Shingles, pieces	431,261,000
1866.	
Lumber, feet	683,782,000
Shingles, pieces	399,038,000
Excess of receipts in 1867 over 1866:	
Lumber, feet	178,130,000
Shingles, pieces	32,223,000

Stock of Lumber Jan. 1, 1868, compared with Jan. 1, 1867:

1868.	
Lumber, feet	203,895,833
Shingles, pieces	32,598,000
1867.	
Lumber, feet	167,710,716
Shingles, pieces	47,120,000

Excess of Lumber in 1868 over 1867, 36,115,117 feet. Decrease in Shingles for same time, 14,522 M. pieces. By comparison of receipts and stocks on hand of Lumber and Shingles for the past two years, it appears that the amount of Lumber sold in 1867 exceeded the sales of 1866, 120,000,000 feet, and of Shingles, 73,000,000 pieces.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive but steady, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@40c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 26; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 08@$1 13 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand, at 10½c.@10⅞c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@46c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $3 80@$3 85; Resin at $2 90@$6 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, without any marked change in prices. The demand has been mainly speculative and for forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $21 10@$21 18, closing at $21 10, cash, for Old Mess; $22 18@$22 25, closing at $22 20 for New Mess; $19@ $19 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,250 bbls. for forward delivery, including new Mess, February, seller, at $22 25, March, seller, at $22 50, and last half of March; $22 62 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 12c.@13⅛c. for Hams, and 8c.@9⅛c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales, 830 pkgs. Bacon has been moderately active and firm; sales 35 620 boxes at 10⅛c.@10⅞c. (in part,) for Cumberlands, 11c. for Long Ribs, 11⅛c. for Short Ribs, 12⅛c. for Long Clear, and 12⅞c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is in fair demand at rising prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,030 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@ 13⅛c., and small lots of very choice at 13⅝c. ℔ lb.; Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 10c.@10⅛c., chiefly at 10c.@10⅛c., for City, and 8⅞c. @9⅛c., chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c., for common to fancy, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for country, ℔ lb. Beef is in request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17 @$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 585 bbls. Tierce Beef is in fair request, including Prime Mess at $29@$34 and India Mess at $34@$38 50, ℔ tierce; sales 350 tcs. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at from $26@$32 for poor to choice; sales 215 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in moderate demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	.46 @53
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	.43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	.42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	.42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	.40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	.40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	.46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	.42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	.40 @42
Canada	.25 @33
Canada Extra	.35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	.16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	.15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	.13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	.15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	.14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	.12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	.8 @11

SUGARS—Have been rather more active at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅛c.@ 13c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 11⅛c.@14⅛c. ℔ lb. Refined sugars are in some request, at 14⅜c.@ 16⅛c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 81,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c. @11⅛c.; 92,000 lbs. Stearine at 12⅛c.@12⅞c.; 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Continues dull and quite nominal in price.

FREIGHTS—The market has been fairly active today, notwithstanding the further advance in rates. For Liverpool there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@7-16d. by sail, and ⅝d.@⅞d., by steamer, ℔ lb.; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Corn or Wheat, by steamer, at 8⅛d. or 9d. ℔ bushel; 200 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 750 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d. by sail, and 40s. by steamer; 1,600 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 45s. ℔ ton. For London, 7,500 bushels Corn on private terms; 250 bbls. and 150 tcs. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. and 5s.; 700 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s. ℔ tce., and 700 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ℔ ton. For Cork and orders, two vessels with Corn, at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

LADIES'
WINTER BOOTS,
$3, $3 50 and $4,
at CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELVETS, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.—WM. MOSER HAS REMOVED FROM No. 41 Maiden-lane to No. 461 Broome-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st., where he offers his stock of fine fancy furs and robes at very liberal prices.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

SCREW BOLTS.
THE SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY,
GREENPOINT, L. I., CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND FREEMAN STS.
H. S. TORBELT, President, No. 39 Walker-st.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.
Make iron bolts and nuts of all descriptions, and superior both in strength and finish to any others made. Large contracts for railroads, buildings or bridges will be taken at special rates, with no delay in delivery.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
d24-1aw6mTu* Administrators.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the Scalpel. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st. and Irving-place. THE DESERT FLOWER. Characters by Mr. William Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. J. A. Arnold, Mrs. J. A. Smith, Miss C. Richings.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. LES DIABLES ROSES. Characters by the Parisian Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st. CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Mary Gannon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. PALE JANET, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM. Corner of Broadway and 30th-st. THE FROST KING, AND DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

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To Advertisers.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Gen. FAILLY, the commander of the French expeditionary corps in Italy, urges the return of the troops to Rome, their quarters at Civita Vecchia and Viterbo being overcrowded.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday asserts that, in spite of rumors to the contrary, tranquillity prevails in Naples.

The Turkish Government will adopt a more liberal policy as regards the Eastern question, and a decree guaranteeing the equality of rights in Candia, as also a suspension of the collection of tithes for two years, has already been issued.

In Great Britain the Fenian excitement continues, and the Government is adopting precautions of unusual magnitude to prevent any rescue of prisoners. Papers have been found upon the person of the prisoner LENNON which, it is said, expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in Ireland.

Gen. Sir ROBERT NAPIER had arrived at Annesley Bay and started for Senafe.

The United States Squadron in the Mediterranean, Admiral FARRAGUT commanding, has sailed for Naples.

The remains of MAXIMILIAN have reached Pola, in Istria.

The mail steamer *America*, from Bremen, Dec. 28, and Southampton, Dec. 31, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

CONGRESS.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate yesterday instructing the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law rules for proceeding in impeachment trials, and for the suspension of the officer under impeachment. A bill providing for the gradual reduction of the army was referred to the Military Committee. The Military Committee reported a bill authorizing the sale of Harper's Ferry, and directing how the proceeds shall be disposed of. Mr. DAVIS made a speech, which exhausted the morning hour, in favor of a resolution introduced by him, providing that the Constitution be amended so as to create a tribunal of one member of each State to decide constitutional questions of jurisdiction arising between them and the United States. The Senate then went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

In the House the first business in order was the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Mr. WOOD introduced a bill declaring the policy of the Government in recognizing the belligerent rights of hostile nations. Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to promote agricultural industry in the States recently in rebellion and to secure homesteads for freedmen. It declares the title of all abandoned lands to be in the United States, and forbids the President or any other officer of the Government from surrendering it or doing any act to impair or affect the title of the United States. It authorizes the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to contract for the sale to freedmen of such abandoned lands, in lots not exceeding ten acres to one person, at a fair market valuation, on three years' credit, and also authorizes him to deliver to farmers and planters articles of subsistence, and to advance to them money on certain defined conditions. Numerous other bills were introduced and referred to proper committees. A resolution was adopted continuing with full powers the Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners and Citizens. On motion of Mr. BINGHAM the rules were suspended and a resolution adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to report immediately the new Reconstruction bill, and providing that the House will commence the consideration of the bill to-day and take definite action regarding it to-morrow. In accordance with this action the bill was reported, read twice and recommitted. The bill declares that there are no civil governments, republican in form, in the States lately in rebellion, and that the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid nor legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States. It also takes from the President all powers in regard to enforcing the Reconstruction acts, and gives it to Gen. GRANT. The rules having been again suspended, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with an amendment by way of an additional section, the Senate bill, declaring what shall constitute a quorum of the Supreme Court. The bill declares that any number of the Justices of the Supreme Court, not less than five, being a majority thereof, shall constitute a quorum. The amendment declares that no case pending before the Supreme Court, involving the action or effect of any law of the United States, shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court. An animated debate upon the bill ensued, when Mr. WILSON moved the previous question, which motion was sustained and the main question ordered. Mr. WILSON, being entitled to an hour's time in which to close the debate, yielded a few moments to gentlemen opposed to the bill. A vote was then taken and the bill passed by a vote of yeas 116, nays 39. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

It is reported that the Secretary of the Interior indorses all the suggestions relative to our Indian policy contained in the report of the Peace Commissioners, except the one which proposes to place the Bureau under the control of the War Department. It is also rumored in Washington that Gen. HARNEY and two other officers are to be sent to New-Mexico to induce the Navajoe Indians, who have long been there at the expense of the Government, to remove to the southern reservation proposed by the Commissioners.

Gen. MEADE issued an order yesterday removing from office Gov. CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia, and JOHN JONES, State Treasurer, for "having declined to respect the instructions of, and failed to cooperate with, the Major-General commanding the Third Military District." The same order appointed Brig.-Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER to be Governor, and Capt. CHARLES F. ROCKWELL to be Treasurer.

Gen. BUTLER was received in Richmond yesterday by a large and enthusiastic crowd of colored men, among whom was a delegation of white members of the Reconstruction Convention. In the evening the General spoke at the African Church to a large audience on the political issues of the day.

The jury in the case of GEORGE L. VANSOLEN, charged with the murder of Dr. HENRY HARCOURT, which has been on trial in St. Paul, Minn., for nearly three weeks, failed to agree. It is understood they were equally divided. The accused was remanded to jail.

The town of Sandis, Mississippi, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday. The loss is about $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $26,000.

Yesterday the fact became publicly known that JAMES H. LEVERICH, Second Teller of the City Bank, had absconded with a heavy amount of the funds of that institution. The sum embezzeled is reported to be $400,000, although it is believed it may be found to be considerably less when the accounts have been thoroughly examined. LEVERICH, accompanied by his wife, is supposed to have left the City on Sunday, the 5th inst. He has not been heard of since that time. His trunks were found at Newtown, L. I., yesterday.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court resolutions of regret and condolence were yesterday passed in regard to the sudden death of Hon. W. B. WRIGHT, which took place at Congress Hall, Albany, on Sunday evening. The deceased at the time of his death was Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Remarks were made by Judge H. E. DAVIES, Judge SUTHERLAND, and Mr. D. D. FIELD, at the conclusion of which the Court adjourned until this morning.

The New Board of Councilmen, in the name of the Attorney-General of the State, have commenced an action against what is now known as the Old Board of Councilmen. A summons and complaint have been served, but no proceedings have yet taken place in court. Nearly all of the members of the Old Board have been served, and in a short time the whole case will be presented for adjudication in the Supreme Court.

The old Board of Councilmen met yesterday and appointed their Standing Committees for the year. A communication was received, signed by five persons, who claim to have been elected Councilmen at the last charter election, asking to be admitted to seats in the Board. The communication was ordered to be returned to the writers.

Cotton was a fraction dearer yesterday, but less active. Breadstuffs were generally in moderate request; flour was a trifle lower; corn and oats were firmer. Provisions were in more demand, as were also petroleum, groceries and naval stores. The freight market was firmer and fairly active.

Beef cattle are in light supply at improved prices. The cold weather favored sellers yesterday, and prices were firm with slow sales at about ¼c. ℔ lb. advance on last week's quotations. Thin lots were sold at a slow rate, at 10c.@14c. ℔ lb. net weight. Prime cattle were taken at 17c.@18c. ℔ lb. net weight. Only a few extras were offered at 18½c.@19c. ℔ lb. Three or four extras were reported at 20c. ℔ lb. net weight. The receipts of sheep are light. Prime sheep are in excellent request. Prices range from 4c. to 8¾c. ℔ lb. live weight. Very few are sold for more than 7c. ℔ lb. live weight. Large numbers of fair sheep are sold for 5c. ℔ lb. gross weight, and hundreds are sold by the head at the low price of $2 50@$3 each. Prime corn-fed swine are selling about as fast as they arrive in the yards, at 7½c. live weight, and 8½c. dressed. Fair to good, 7¼c. alive; dressed, 8c. Rough, common and light hogs, 7¼c. alive, and 7½c. dressed.

The Supreme Court.

The proposed action of Congress in regard to the Supreme Court is a direct assault upon one of the essential features of our Government. The Constitution gives to that Court jurisdiction of certain questions, and authority to decide certain controversies. The constitutional validity of laws passed by Congress is submitted, when contested, to the decision of that Court. Congress proposes to declare that such decision shall not have authority unless concurred in by *two-thirds* of the Judges. If it has the right to say this, it has also the right to say that it shall not be valid unless the vote is *unanimous*. And this would be equivalent to saying that it shall not be valid at all.

We cannot understand how so able a lawyer as Mr. WILSON of Iowa, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House, can assent to such an assumption of authority, or concur in a bill which involves its exercise. The Supreme Court is created by the Constitution. Its jurisdiction is defined, its authority is conferred, by the express provisions of that instrument. No law which restricts the jurisdiction, or impairs the authority, thus described, can have the slightest validity, if the Constitution is to remain in fact what it is in theory, the "supreme law of the land." "The Court," in construction of law, as well as common usage, means a *majority* of the persons who constitute the Court. When the Constitution says that Congress may do certain acts, it means that a majority of the acting members of Congress may do them. Whatever is done by a majority of the members of each House of Congress, within the provisions of the Constitution, is done by Congress itself; and Congress has no right and no power to change the construction thus intended by the Constitution. A *two-thirds* vote in Congress can be required for the validity of any act, only where the Constitution itself requires it in express terms. Could Congress enact a law declaring that any bill which Congress has the constitutional right to pass, should not be valid unless it received a two-thirds, or a three-fourths, or a unanimous vote? Certainly not. Whatever the Constitution authorizes *Congress* to do, the *majority* in Congress is thereby authorized to do. And there is no way of restricting, or enlarging or modifying the jurisdiction thus conferred, except by amending the Constitution itself.

Precisely the same thing is true of the Supreme Court. That tribunal is created by the Constitution. Its powers are conferred upon it by the Constitution, and they can no more be restricted in any respect, than the Court itself can be abolished by act of Congress. Indeed the power now asserted in the projected bill, involves the power to abolish the Court or to deny its jurisdiction, or to make the validity of its decisions depend on the ratification of Congress itself. If Congress may do what it proposes to do, it may do any or all of the things we have described. If it may require a *two-thirds* vote of the Judges for the validity of any decision, it may require the vote to be *unanimous*. If it can declare that a *majority* is not *the* Court, it may declare that the Court does not exist at all. The principle involved is precisely the same; the only difference in the two cases relates to the extent to which it shall be applied.

It seems scarcely possible that reflecting members of the Republican Party in Congress should give their consent to such a tremendous change in the fundamental principles of our Government as this bill involves. In every Government, of which the powers are defined and restricted by a written Constitution, it is inevitable that questions will arise as to the extent of the powers conferred, and the restrictions imposed upon their exercise; and the difficulty of providing for the decision of such questions is the chief difficulty which free Constitutional Governments have always encountered. In our Government the Supreme Court was intended to solve it. It was created for the express purpose of deciding all such questions and of settling all such disputes. All writers of eminence, who have discussed the character and prospects of our form of government, have referred to the Supreme Court as the only barrier against the popular commotion, the assumptions of power and the violent conflicts by which such disputes are settled in other nations that attempt to be free. So long as that Court retains its authority—which is purely of a moral character,—so long as all departments of the Government admit its jurisdiction and acquiesce in its decisions, appealing from them only to the people at the ballot-box, so long may we hope to maintain free republican institutions on the basis of a written constitution, through which and by which the liberties of the people may be preserved. But whenever that tribunal is overthrown, or set aside, or its action made subordinate to the will of any other department or branch of the Government, the main essential safeguard of our institutions will disappear, and we shall plunge into the same chaos and conflicts of passion and interest in which all past attempts at self-government have been engulfed.

Congress seems to have actually given up the effort to restore the Union under and within the Constitution of the United States. It looks wholly to violent measures, for which it not only finds no sanction in its provisions, but against which it fears the whole weight of its authority will be brought to bear: and to ward off this danger, it resorts to measures still more violent,—to measures which ignore or set aside the plainest requirements of the Constitution itself, and which, if carried out, will thoroughly and permanently revolutionize the whole framework of our republican form of government. It cannot be that they intend such results; and yet it seems impossible that minds so sagacious as those of many members of the Republican Party, should not perceive that this is the drift and inevitable end of the course upon which they have embarked. No party objects or aims can possibly justify such a policy. It may be important to the country that the Congressional plan of reconstruction should be carried out; but it certainly cannot be so important as to justify the overthrow of the Supreme Court, or the destruction of the constitutional provisions and guarantees on which the stability and freedom of our form of government must ever depend.

We cannot yet believe that this bill to restrict, and, indeed, overthrow the authority of the Supreme Court, will receive the sanction and support of the Republican Party in Congress.

Restoration of Secretary Stanton.

It will be seen from yesterday's proceedings in Congress that the Senate, by a majority of 35 to 6, passed the resolution reported last week by Senator HOWARD, restoring Mr. STANTON to his position as Secretary of War. The precise words of the resolution as adopted are that the Senate "do not concur" in the suspension by the President. It will now, we suppose, be the part of Secretary STANTON to present himself at the War Department to President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT as the legal occupant of the place, under the Tenure of Office bill and the decision of the Senate. The further steps in this remarkable and unprecedented case will be watched with the deepest interest.

P. S.—Secretary STANTON, upon being officially notified at a late hour last night of the action of the Senate, announced that he would resume his office immediately. Gen. GRANT was also formally notified of the passage of the resolution. The speculations from Washington are of a lively nature.

Hancock and Rousseau.

Two propositions were introduced to Congress yesterday, (one of which awaits further action,) looking to the mustering out from the service of Gens. HANCOCK and ROUSSEAU. The grounds of this movemant are purely partisan, and, in the case of HANCOCK, refer to his recent orders issued at New-Orleans for restoring the authority of the civil law. ROUSSEAU is in command in Alaska; but, it will be remembered, that last Summer he was charged with going to New-Orleans and speaking unfavorably of Gen. SHERIDAN'S mode of managing the affairs of his department. Since that time, the country has heard nothing of his political views; but we have no doubt he is opposed to the immediate extension of the suffrage to the little stumpy inhabitants of Alaska. If the measure passed, the other military commanders will know how to behave themselves.

There is no doubt now that Congress is quite as determined in its purposes as President JOHNSON in his. It will be thwarted by no agency whatever. And the fact that it has power to carry out and enforce its will is making itself felt in every department of the Government, in a way that will not be fully understood till it has fully completed its work.

The Upward Shoot of Gold.

The extraordinary upward movement in gold since the beginning of the year, in face of the immense gold disbursements of the Treasury during the last fortnight, has surprised financial men and speculators as well as the general public. At the close of the year, gold stood at 133 to 134—to which point it had fallen on the improved political prospects, as indicated by the failure of impeachment and other revolutionary schemes. But, simultaneously with the meeting of Congress last week, it began to rush upward, and has continued to advance till yesterday it reached 141. Such an inopportune rise—such a rise as eight per cent. in about as many days—is not to be accounted for merely by the machinations of speculators. During all this time, too, the Treasury has been engaged in disbursing as rapidly as possible, the *thirty-one millions of dollars* (gold) due in January for interest, etc.—a sum which, it was supposed, would surely depress the price, or at least prevent the possibility of its rising.

We suppose that no one who takes the trouble will have any difficulty in finding out that the cause of this sudden rise in gold (or depression of the public credit) is due to a fear of the action of Congress, financial and political, and to reports that have reached here of propositions for inflation and financial distraction, as well as of schemes for violent political disturbance. Recent movements in Washington have given enough color to these rumors to make them felt more widely than ordinary street rumors. People are ready to believe almost anything of a Congress which can entertain such measures as have lately been introduced. We wish that some idea could be had of the end of things—if for no other purpose than the settlement of the great financial interests of the nation, now all afloat.

Reconstruction and the Republican Party.

In the abstract, the *Tribune* has a lofty conception of the right and duty of the Press as the adversary and corrector of party errors and excesses; but practically it is averse to the free criticism with which the TIMES has met the policy of Congress on the reconstruction question.

What has the TIMES said, however, that it should be assailed as the "false accuser" of the Republican Party? Our strictures have related to the action of Congress, past or impending, and are in the interest of the Republican Party, not against it. The point we have urged above all others is, that the course of Congress tends to keep the country divided, and the South desolate and alienated; and we have never ceased to warn the dominant party of the dangers it incurs by assuming responsibility for a policy pregnant with injustice and disaster. The injury and wrong inflicted upon the country react upon the party, and while producing disorganization in the one case, menaces with destruction the fortunes of the other. All this may be improper, according to the *Tribune's* conception of partisan journalism; but to our judgment it seems at once fair and friendly to the Republicans and in harmony with the proper functions of the Press. According to our understanding of the mission of journalism, the TIMES does no more and no less than its duty when it protests against the recklessness of the leaders in Congress, without waiting to calculate the effect of the censure upon the chances of the political game. The real enemies of the party are the men who would saddle it with the responsibility of an odious policy—not those who, like the TIMES, lift up their voices against the blundering and folly which prevail in high places.

Nor can it be truly said that in opposing obnoxious measures of Congress, we became adherents and apologists of the President. With the issue which the *Tribune* attempts to raise upon this head, we have nothing whatever to do. We neither follow Mr. JOHNSON nor champion his cause. The quarrel which he has waged with Congress has been discreditable to both. His obstinacy has contributed largely to the present unfortunate state of affairs; and while he may exult over the errors of Congress, he can scarcely expect that they will inure to his personal advantage.

Congress must not hope, then, to justify its own course by reference to that of the President. Matters have reached a stage at which legislation challenges attention on its merits, without regard to the faults of Mr. JOHNSON. The facts of the situation stand out too prominently to be misunderstood. Congress virtually confesses that its policy is a failure. As it now operates, it does not promise to realize the desires of its authors. They admit that it is unconstitutional, and they propose to overcome that difficulty by a proceeding still more unconstitutional. One wrong they propose to rectify by perpetrating another and a more flagrant wrong. And they are further attempting to convert the failure of the present law into a success by abandoning the last pretence of civil government and seeking refuge in a military dictatorship. These are the alarming facts now apparent at Washington, and they furnish the basis of the indictment which we have preferred against the Radical leaders.

Up to a certain point we supported the reconstruction measures, not as in themselves merciful and wise, but as intended to promote an early restoration of the South to the Union. For some of their harsher features the South had itself to blame; its rejection of the Constitutional Amendment left no alternative but the adoption of more vigorous measures or an unconditional surrender to Southern demands. Notwithstanding its obvious errors, therefore, the Reconstruction plan as finally enacted was entitled to support as a means of restoring the unity of the Republic; and on this ground the TIMES has steadily supported it. We had no sympathy with the fanaticism which enacted universal negro suffrage, and uniformly urged the reconsideration of this provision when the constitutions came up for Congressional approval. Almost anything which afforded a chance of reconstruction appeared preferable to prolonged delay. And for a time there really seemed to be a chance of bringing back the South under the law. Registration was perfected peaceably, and all other preliminaries looked like fulfillment. The hindrances subsequently developed doubtless resulted in part from the President's conduct, but they were also to some extent the product of the manifest purpose of Congress and its agencies to make the whole work subservient to partisan ends. The prospect darkened from the moment when Congress made evident its resolve to subordinate the welfare of the South and the country to the supposed requirements of the dominant party.

This purpose has been one of the most palpable blunders of the Congressional leaders. Simply as a matter of expediency, they should have discarded partisanship in the business of reconstruction. The one great thing should have been the speedy restoration of the Union with no further pains or penalties than prudence absolutely demanded. With the South restored, quickly and heartily, Republican statesmanship would have been vindicated. And the assured triumph of the Republican policy would have been equivalent to the continued supremacy of the party which framed it and carried it into effect.

But the politicians who speak and act in the name of the party were not content thus to abide the development of events. They were anxious to make assurance doubly sure. Their thoughts were fixed quite as much upon considerations of party success as upon the question of restoration. Their eagerness for the latter was tempered by a determination to make it tributary to the former. They wanted reconstruction, but they wanted it on the condition that it brought with it a large voting accession to the Republicans in Congress.

It is to avert the possibility of defeat that the extraordinary measures now heard of have been prepared. The thing as it stands is not sure, after all. The constitutions may be voted down unless the military power can be used to render the whole business of registration and polling a fraud and a farce. Moreover, the Supreme Court may step in to arrest and thwart the plan as in conflict with the Constitution. In the presence of these emergencies, the extremists have grown desperate. To avert the defeat at the polls, they throw overboard the last pretence of respect for civil authority, and set up a military despotism, pure and simple. And, to obviate the possibility of judicial intervention, they propose to declare constitutional what they admit to be unconstitutional, by legislating the Supreme Court into silence. More daring or more atrocious schemes were never dreamed of in a Republic whose Government is supposed to operate within limits prescribed by the organic law. They are schemes which indicate a loss of confidence in the support hitherto rendered by the country, and a determination to acquire help in another way, and at every hazard.

A policy so wild in all its parts—so palpably at variance with constitutional government, and the peace and prosperity of the country—must bring disaster upon the party that constructs and sustains it. We do not believe that the Republicans throughout the country are prepared either for the establishment of a military dictatorship or the destruction of the Supreme Court. But party discipline threatens to make itself felt at Washington, and to push through measures which the calm judgment of all but violent men must unequivocally condemn. If they eventually succeed, and reconstruction become the pretext for a crusade against civil authority and the Constitution, the penalty will fall upon the party whose leaders devise the measures, and whose members help to convert them into laws.

Secretary McCulloch.

The report current in Wall-street yesterday that Secretary MCCULLOCH had tendered his resignation to the President, had a bad effect on the public confidence and credit. Our finances are kept constantly disturbed by the revolutionary schemes on the subject introduced to Congress, and by the uncertainty that surrounds all the parts and details of our system. Even on vital points, such as the maintenance of our pledged faith, political leaders (demagogues) are constantly attempting to throw doubt; and it will not take the country very long to find out that doubts in such matters are not slow of growth, or easy of removal, or trifling in their results.

While everything in the shape of legislation relating to the finances is kept in a constant state of agitation, and nothing whatever is permitted to be settled and fixed, our credit must be adversely affected at home and abroad, and the management of the financial situation must be more and more troublesome. The Secretary of the Treasury has had anything but an easy task since he assumed its management. Beside the intrinsic difficulties of the situation, he has had to contend with innumerable others thrown in his way by men who disagree with him all round the circle from perfectly honest conviction, as well as by selfish schemers, corrupt interests, adverse politicians, and men thwarted in this purpose or that. Yet, upon but one subject has there been anything like a general difference of opinion and dissatisfaction with his policy. That is in reference to the contraction of the currency. He has constantly urged that a continuance of contraction was necessary to a return to specie payments; but the business and productive interests of the country, feeling latterly that this policy was working against them, have loudly demanded its cessation. It was in accordance with this popular conviction that the House, immediately on assembling last December, passed its anti-contraction bill by a large majority. Though opposed to the Secretary's ideas, he immediately suited his action to its requirements, and there has been no contraction of greenbacks since November. We suppose it more than likely that a Congressional direction for renewed inflation, such as has lately been spoken of, or the passage of some of the other financial schemes which are before Congress, would embarrass him in continuing at the head of the Treasury Department, and would so completely overthrow his entire scheme for reaching specie payments as to necessitate his withdrawal from the management of the finances.

We certainly do not think Mr. MCCULLOCH is the only man who can "run the Treasury," as it is called in Congress. We certainly do not consider his management above criticism, or his policy above correction. But as matters now are, we certainly do not think it would strengthen the public credit to have Congressional confusion and uncertainty, supplemented by a change in the management of the Treasury.

MINOR TOPICS.

In other columns of this morning's TIMES will be found the legal statement on appeal before the Supreme Court at Washington at the opening of the great case of MCCARDLE—which involves the legality and validity of the Reconstruction acts of Congress. The Court has not yet fixed a day for the trial of the case; but in regular order it will not be reached for some months.

A Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* says that the proposed legislation concerning the Supreme Court is "called for by the discovery that five of the eight Justices now on the bench of the Supreme Court are of the opinion that much of the legislation on reconstruction is unconstitutional." Instead, therefore, of allowing the Supreme Court to overrule any of the action of Congress, Congress proposes to overrule the Supreme Court by law. Suppose the Court should pronounce *that* law unconstitutional, which decision would prevail? Congress seems disposed to assert for itself absolute and supreme authority—the same omnipotence claimed and exercised by the British Parliament. It overrides the President, sets aside the Judiciary, acts "outside" the Constitution, and will probably very soon bring in a bill to abolish that instrument. Why not?

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* urges the nomination of Judge CHASE for the Presidency, and proceeds to prove that the Republican Party has no chance of success if it nominates "what is called an *available* candidate." Will its chances be improved by nominating one who is "unavailable?"

The *Tribune's* Washington advices state that Mayor HOFFMAN, personally or through his friends, is making application for the Austrian Mission. We have the best possible authority for stating that this report is wholly unfounded. Neither the Mayor nor any of his friends are making any such application.

At the bar counsel are not allowed, as a general thing, to argue a question after a decision has been given or a verdict rendered. No such rule or practice is allowed to curb the ebullient oratory of Congress. The members of that body seem conveniently ignorant of the fact that any question is ever settled there, or else they set it aside as of no consequence in view of what they have to say upon it. And perhaps they are right in both assumptions. Mr. WARD, of New-York, devoted his fraction of the public time on Saturday to a speech on Impeachment. It was probably eloquent, cogent, convincing, exhaustive, &c., &c. But somebody ought to have informed Mr. WARD that the subject was settled and dismissed some weeks ago. Even his constituents, one would suppose, prefer live subjects rather than dead ones; *post-mortem* dissections may answer for doctors, but scarcely for statesmen. Still, we presume Mr. WARD knows best.

Gen. GARFIELD writes to an Ohio friend that "the current for GRANT seems irresistible," and that if it be not checked or controlled, it "will result in nominating him *without platform or pledge*." The General is greatly alarmed at this prospect, and calls on his correspondent to come to the rescue. The country, in our judgment, will not be ruined even if Gen. GRANT should be nominated in precisely the manner specified. Indeed, we are inclined to think it would be about the best way of making the nomination that can be devised. Gen. GARFIELD is afraid "the negro will be abandoned," and predicts that if he is, he "will before ten years are past explode our party as he did the Democracy in 1861." We don't want him "abandoned" by any means; but if the party is to be absorbed in the negro, it will explode itself a good deal sooner than within ten years. Better let GRANT take the whole subject in hand.

The Mississippi Convention has appointed a committee to memorialize Congress to empower the Convention to vacate all civil offices, "and appoint men of approved loyalty." The Georgia Convention has been considering a similar proposition. Unquestionably these Conventions are stepping quite beyond their prerogatives. They were not assembled to turn State officers out, or to turn other people in. They were convoked to frame constitutions. The duty of removing objectionable State officers has been already vested in the Military Commanders established by Congress at the South. If there were no other difficulty in the way, the practical one of a conflict of authority between the Military Commander and the Convention would be fatal. If the power of removing and reappointing were left to the Commander in conjunction with the Convention, he would be very certain not to agree in opinion with them. Should it be taken from him and given to these motley collections of delegates representing so many different views, the Southern States would obviously be thrown into chaos immediately on vacating these offices. We hope Congress will have nothing to do with such memorials, or, if any notice be taken of them, that it will consist in giving the petitioners a sharp reminder to attend to their legitimate work. Most of them do not find it so trifling a job to make fit and acceptable constitutions, that they can take upon themselves additional labors of the sort they now contemplate.

SANTA ANNA seems to be actively engaged in fomenting rebellion against the Republican Government of Mexico. When he sought the aid of our Government to get back to his own country it was for the purpose of sustaining the Republic against the Empire. The veteran and unscrupulous intriguer is for *any* government in Mexico with himself at its head. And so long as he lives he will persevere in his efforts to overthrow any other.

We are glad to hear from several parts of the Southern States good accounts of the way in which the great Peabody Fund is being managed. Dr. SEERS, the General Agent, is visiting all the Southern States, studying the best way of advancing the cause of popular education by the use of the fund, and explaining to the professors, teachers and people the purpose he has in view and the means by which it is to be accomplished. The fund, though large, is too small to establish schools in all parts of the South, and will therefore be used for aiding and encouraging local organizations. The Board of Trustees propose that wherever the citizens of any town or city subscribe four thousand dollars for the purpose of free schools, they will subscribe one thousand dollars, or any other sum in the same proportion. By this means the Peabody Fund will be a continual resource for the encouragement of local efforts. As a further means of rendering the common schools efficient, especial encouragement and liberal aid will be given to normal schools in each State. We are sure that all who have given any attention to the subject will agree that the Peabody Fund could not have been put to better uses.

Those who on Christmas or New-Year's Day made a gift of a load of coal to one or other of the poor families whose necessities they were acquainted with, have doubtless got their money's worth in pleasant thoughts during the piercing cold weather we have had since the opening of the year. Charity can take no wiser shape than a gift of this kind; for misery has no harder form than when it crouches in its cold garret, shivering for want of fire as well as food. It is not too late, and it will not yet be amiss, for the kindly disposed who forgot to entertain this thought during the holiday season, to give it practical expression at this time. It will take the chill from the giver as well as the receiver, and give them both a warmth which will make their faces to glow even as the coal which causes it.

Gov. BULLOCK'S appointment of Judge THOMAS to the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the resignation of Judge BIGELOW, takes the people of Massachusetts by surprise, and, according to our Boston correspondent, has aroused much indignation. But it would be queer if the remedy which the angrier part of the malcontents propose—namely, making the Chief-Justiceship elective—were carried into effect. It would be like a man's cutting off his foot to get rid of a corn on his toe. The proposition can hardly be a serious one. If there has been any one thing in which Massachusetts has piqued herself in her political economy, it is on the fact that her judiciary is *not* elective; and if there is any one thing which her public speakers and writers have found fault with in other States, it is that their Judiciary *is* elective. We cannot believe, accordingly, that she would do anything so desperate as to change her very excellent system, no matter how badly a part of her people may feel about the present appointment. By the way, Chief-Justice BIGELOW did not succeed in direct line to his place. He was not the senior Judge on the Bench at the time of his appointment.

We are constantly hearing from Congressmen how much the country would *save* by paying off the Five-twenties in greenbacks. Perhaps, even in this view of the matter they are mistaken. We consider the success of the Butler-Pendleton scheme would cost the country twice as much in the next twenty years as the entire difference between the sum required to pay our bonds in gold, and the amount required to pay them in greenbacks. We believe that the exhibition of a fixed purpose to redeem our indebtedness in the mode the public were assured it would be redeemed when asked to invest their means in the Government loans would be the most profitable financial operation that the country could undertake. Whatever way the question may be decided, it will not take us long to see how it works, though it may not be so easy to reverse its workings after they have begun.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

That sign so welcome to the managerial eye—"standing room only" was hung upon the outer rail at this theatre very early last evening; and Mr. LESTER WALLACK was received upon his appearance in PLANCHE'S lively comedy, "The Captain of the Watch," with a long and cheering expression of feeling from the very large and very distinguished audience present. For this welcome Mr. WALLACK returned appropriate thanks in a brief address which he made upon being recalled before the curtain at the end of the first piece. His speech was as full of promise for the future as it was of self-congratulation, and was most heartily applauded. The performances concluded with one of MADISON MORTON'S pleasing absurdities called "Woodcock's Little Game." *Woodcock* is a bachelor who marries for quiet, and who is led a terrible run after pleasure by his mother-in-law. His little game is to disgust that amiable lady with fast life, and he succeeds in it. The plot has been used in other pieces played in New-York, and is palpably French. Both these characters, *The Captain* and *Mr. Woodcock*, introduce Mr. WALLACK at his pleasantest play—bright, buoyant, ready, impudent, ever youthful and truly evergreen play it is. Miss GANNON'S *Katrina*, in the first piece was a hearty and exuberant performance, and Mr. GILBERT and Mr. RINGGOLD sustained the spirit of their parts with thorough animation. This programme will be repeated all the week.

Banvard's Museum.

There was a fine audience at Banvard's Museum last evening to see the first performance of a new spectacle called "The Frost King." The show piece was preceded by the neat, old-fashioned little comedy entitled "The Day After the Wedding." Miss MARY MITCHELL and Mr. ALBAUGH personated the newly-married couple, whose high tempers afford so much amusement in the course of the play. Their acting created a deal of entertainment, and was much applauded. The novelty of the evening also received a fair proportion of applause. The name of the piece, to be sure, is ominous. It is not suggestive of pleasant associations. When the Frost King appears, Nature seems to close her heart. What with the slippery state of the footpaths, the prevalent expression of discomfort, the bursting of your water-pipes and the general breakdown of temper—the apparition of "The Frost King" is about as dismal a spectacle as any under the sun. The plumber alone is jolly. He is master of the situation, and pretty use he makes of his authority. The title of the new spectacle, therefore, is not auspicious—but that is all about it that a not very exacting playgoer will grumble at. The piece is well worthy of being included in the same category as other productions which have preceded it, under the same auspices, at this establishment. Those who expect to see a combination of pretty scenes and pretty *coryphées* will find their anticipations realized. Not to enter into details regarding a performance which depends more upon the general scenic display and the artistic groupings of the dancers than upon any individual exertions, it will be sufficient to say that Miss STOCQUELER and Miss ELDRIDGE were as lively, in parts of little importance, as was desirable. The political allusions in the piece might all be cut without loss to the interest or literary worth of the play. The "Frost King" will be repeated all the week and on Wednesday.

French Theatre.

Mme. RISTORI appeared as *Marie Antoinette* last evening before a fine audience—considering the skating fever and the operatic excitements which are now dividing attention in fashionable circles. On Thursday evening she will appear as *Norma*, and on Wednesday afternoon as *Elizabeth*.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WALLACE'S opera of the "Desert Flower" was given here last night for the first time in America. It was received with favor, and will be repeated to-night and to-morrow night for the benefit of Mrs. WALLACE. It is impossible to consider the work at the time when we write, and we therefore defer a notice to another occasion.

Gen. Garfield on Impeachment, Finances and the Presidency.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel* makes the following extract from a letter from Gen. GARFIELD:

"You have seen the result of the impeachment movement, and I hope our friends will see that it was the only wise course. Perhaps my course may have offended some; but with all the facts before me, I could not do otherwise. *Far greater questions than impeachment are pressing for settlement*; and on their solution hangs the fate of the Union Party. Finance will be the leading theme of political discussion for the next ten years—perhaps longer. On this question both parties seem to be in an inexplicable muddle. I should not be surprised if it appears before long, that our only escape out of the bond-repudiation scheme on the one hand, and the fight between the contractionists and inflationists on the other, is by the road to speedy but gradual return to specie payments. This would put both these quarrels to rest forever, and take away for a time the occupation of a thousand demagogues.

The Presidential outlook is anything but pleasing. The current for GRANT seems irresistible, and if it be not checked or controlled *it will result in nominating him without platform or pledge. Indeed some of our friends are so mad as to advocate precisely that course.* I hope that some movement will compel the party to make a solid platform for the nominee. There are many half-hearted Republicans who would drop the negro. If our party shall dare to be so unutterably base as to abandon this unfortunate people now, it will deserve and receive the deepest political damnation ever visited upon men. If the negro be abandoned he will, before ten years are past, explode our party as he did the Democracy in 1861. There is no path for us but the onward one. Let us live or die by our principles. Either is honorable. Life on any other terms is ineffable disgrace.

Mr. Dickens on His Reception in America.

To the Editor of the London Daily News.

SIR: Your New-York correspondent, in the able letter published on Saturday, remarks that Mr. DICKENS was received in the United States "in a way, I believe, he considers cold." The letters which Mr. DICKENS had written to his private friends prove this to be a misapprehension. In one of them he declares that the greeting accorded to him in Boston was "magnificent;" and the impressions his New-York audiences made on himself and on your correspondent appear to differ totally. "The reception here," (at New-York,) Mr. DICKENS writes, "was splendid; the audience bright and perceptive; the general delight was most enthusiastic." His correspondence abounds in expressions equally strong and equally gratifying.

The newspapers of both cities which I have read describe the audiences on each occasion to have been extremely demonstrative. I am, &c., AMICUS.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

ALPHA DELTA PHI.—The annual convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will be held in this city on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April next. On the 28th an oration and poem will be delivered. George William Curtis has accepted the appointment as orator. On the 30th a dinner will be provided. At the last convention in this city one hundred and fifty members were present.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

SECRETARY STANTON.

In accordance with expectation, this day has been an unusually interesting one in both Houses. The Senate went into Executive Session immediately after the morning hour, took up the case of Mr. STANTON, and only finished it by prolonging the session until 7 o'clock. Mr. STANTON was reinstated by a vote of 35 yeas, all Republicans, to 6 nays, all Democrats. The injunction of secresy has not been removed, but the list of nays is said to consist of Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, and Patterson of Tennessee. Messrs. Ross of Kansas and Van Winkle of West Virginia, Republicans, were paired with Messrs. Hendricks of Indiana and Johnson of Maryland. The debate was quite animated, the principal speech on the Republican side being made by Senator BESSENDEN, who took occasion to pass a high eulogy upon the merits and services of Mr. STANTON as a public officer, and to defend him against many of the charges which have been made against him both before and since his suspension from the War Office. Immediately upon the passage of the resolution declaring the non-concurrence of the Senate in the charges and with the action of the President, the Secretary of the Senate prepared certified copies thereof, and at once served them upon Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT. The Secretary expressed himself satisfied with the action of the Senate, and announced that he would obey the mandate of the Senate, and at once resume his official duties. Gen. GRANT will, of course turn over the Department to Secretary STANTON when he makes his appearance. It seems to be generally believed that Mr. STANTON will only hold the office long enough to tender his resignation, though I know of no good authority for this belief. As to the action of the President, considerable speculation is indulged in, and there is a report current to-night that he will early to-morrow morning relieve Gen. GRANT, whom he believes will surrender the office upon Mr. STANTON's demand; and, under the act of July, 1863, authorizing him to assign, for a period not exceeding six months, the chief or head of any bureau or department to the duties of another department, assign to the War office an officer who will not obey Mr. STANTON's demand, but refer him to the courts to establish his claims, and thus bring up the question of the constitutionality of the law on a square issue. But a day will tell.

BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

During the morning hour of the House to-day a perfect avalanche of bills and joint resolutions were introduced, the number reaching ninety or more. During previous sessions it has been usual to print almost everything introduced, but this practice has been greatly reformed this session, resulting in a large saving in the printing expenses.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of Republicans from New-York City and State arrived here yesterday, among whom were Gen. ARTHUR, Messrs. MURPHY, ANDREWS and others, and they were prosecuting a very active canvass to-day with the New-York Congressional delegation with reference to their views on the action of the Republican State Committee, in calling a Convention as early as the 5th of February to elect delegates to the National Convention. A very large majority of the delegation regard the action as unwise, and as liable to result unfavorably to the interests of those who have succeeded in naming so early a day.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Among the important bills introduced in the House to-day was one by Mr. ELIOT, extending the Freedmen's Bureau for another year, dating from July next, the expiration of the present law. The Bureau is only to be extended if necessary, and the Secretary of War is authorized to suspend its operation in any State whenever such State indicates its readiness to dispense with it by the formation of a State Government or by the admission of its representatives to Congress. The educational branch of the Bureau, however, is not to be withdrawn until the States have made ample provision for the education of all children without regard to race or condition, and the Commissioner of the Bureau is authorized to use a portion of its funds in the education of freedmen and refugees, for whom provision may not otherwise be made. The bill also authorizes the retention in the service of the Bureau, at their present pay, all the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps now employed.

GEN. HANCOCK.

In the House, to-day, a resolution providing for the reduction of the number of the Major-Generals in the army to four, in such a manner as to insure the muster out of Gen. HANCOCK, as offered by Mr. GARFIELD, in behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, but the minority prevented its acceptance by evincing a determination to fillibuster. He then gave notice that he would offer it again next Monday, when he can obtain a suspension of the rules for its consideration. It is probable, however, that it will be presented in the Senate before that time.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

An exciting debate occurred in the House on the Judiciary Committee's amendment to the Senate bill, regulating the quorum in the Supreme Court which was presented by Judge WILSON under a suspension of the rules for that purpose. In his motion to suspend the rules, he included a provision authorizing the chair not to entertain dilatory notions after the previous question had been ordered. Messrs. MARSHALL, of Illinois, WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, led off on the Democrtic side in opposition to the amendment, and a spirited debate followed between them and Judge BINGHAM, during which the latter drew forth frequent applause from both the floor and galleries. Judge WOODWARD maintained that Congress has not the power to decide what shall constitute a quorum of the Court, but that the common law, which governs all bodies composed of several members, vests that power in the Court itself. Mr. BINGHAM, supported by Mr. BOUTWELL, shattered this theory by a reference to the precedent established in 1789, in a law signed by WASHINGTON, declaring that four members should constitute a quorum when the Court was composed of the Chief Justice and five associates, and by an argument that Congress has the power to declare the meaning and application of the Common Law. Judge WILLIAMS, of Penn., offered an amendment requiring the unanimous concurrence of the Court in all decisions affecting the constitutionality of any law of Congress, which met with great favor among prominent Republicans, both in and out of Congress, but which failed to pass. After the matter had been under consideration for more than four hours, Judge WILSON called the previous question, when the Democrats attempted to fillibuster, but were speedily choked off by the prompt action of Speaker COLFAX in refusing to entertain dilatory motions offered by Mr. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, and others. Mr. ROBINSON appealed from the decision of the chair that a motion to adjourn was, under Judge WILSON's resolution to suspend the rules, out of order, and the Chair was sustained, several Democrats voting in the affirmative. It was not Judge WILSON's intention to push the bill through to-day, but as the debate progressed he was urged to do so by many Republicans. At half-past six the bill passed by a strict party vote —ayes 116, nays 39.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUFFRAGE.

The President's reply to the Senate inquiry regarding the *status* of the bill striking the word white from the organic law of the District of Columbia, was not sent in to-day as was anticipated. It is known that his message on this subject has been finished for several days, and it will probably be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

A SOCIAL SCANDAL.

The latest social sensation in Washington is a personal encounter which occurred between Gen. EMORY, commanding the Department, and a Capt. ADAMS, formerly of the Potomac Army, which had its origin in a difficulty between them at the opera several weeks since. The Captain denounced Gen. EMORY as a coward, when the latter drew a revolver, but they were separated before any serious damage occurred. This is the *finale* of the expected duel which has been the staple of gossip throughout the city for the last fortnight.

RECEPTIONS TO-NIGHT.

The city has been more than usually gay to-night with receptions at the White House and Postmaster-General RANDALL's, a private dancing party given by Mrs. Senator SPRAGUE, and a juvenile masquerade party at Secretary MCCULLOCH's. The parlors of the White House were comfortably filled, and the President was present in person during the whole of the evening. Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN were among the distinguished persons who went the rounds.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 13.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Senator CONNESS, in his remarks to-day on his resolution of inquiry relative to the Chinese mission, stated that if a vacancy exists by the resignation of Mr. BURLINGAME, a citizen of his State would be urged for the position. It is understood that the party alluded to is Mr. ROSS BROWNE, of California. The Representatives from the Pacific Coast urge that this mission should be conferred on a citizen from that section, in view of its growing trade and intimate relations with China.

BARRACKS DESTROYED.

The Kendall Green Barracks, seven miles from Washington, were destroyed by fire to-day. The building contained forty-two rooms, occupied by about 270 colored persons, many of whom lost what little bedding and furniture they owned, so rapid was the spread of the flames. One old colored woman was taken out of a sick bed and carried out of her shanty just in time to save being consumed by the fire. She was so weak with sickness and fright that she fainted, and was carried by the police to the North Barracks, and placed under the care of her companions. The local Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau and others, obtained comfortable quarters for the sufferers.

A MINISTER TO AUSTRIA NOMINATED.

The President, this afternoon, nominated to the Senate Hon. S. S. COX, to be United States Minister to Austria.

LAND OFFICE RETURNS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has had prepared and transmitted to the Governor of Minnesota a list of lands embracing 116,798 acres, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, inuring to the State of Minnesota, under the seventh section of the act of May 12, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Minnesota Valley Railroad.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has replied to the inquiry of the House, asking him to report the condition of his Department, and what legislation is necessary to enable him so to organize it as to place it upon a footing commensurate with the vast interests committed to its charge. He says:

The great object of the Department, in accordance with the true principles of political economy, is to arrive at a knowledge of practical means and purposes by which the greatest amount of the most valuable products can be continuously produced with the least amount of labor and expense, and thus adding in the greatest degree to the wealth of the country. To this end he will direct his efforts. The seed-store and the experimental farm, with their numerous employes had grown into a species of *fungi* of little value, which they absorbed largely of the nutriment required to sustain the vital functions of the Department. The Commissioner has, therefore, stopped these drains upon the sources of the Department which were without any corresponding benefit to the country. He promises to inaugurate a system for which more propitious results may reasonably be expected, and by adhering to the law which requires the seeds distributed to be new and valuable. By the term "new," it is not to be understood merely that they are freshly grown, but that they are of a kind that has not been in use in the district or neighborhood to which they are sent; and by "valuable" is to be understood that they possess some important quality above those of similar variety in ordinary use, as great productiveness, superior nutrition, more early or seasonable ripening, or some peculiar property which renders them worthy of bearing a gift from the nation to a neighborhood, including all the leading and most valuable cereal productions, such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, &c. The Commissioner gives a plan for an experimental farm and propagating garden, on an enlarged scale, and recommends various improvements in that connection, and the securing of more reliable and extended statistical information on the subject of agriculture; and among other improvement he suggests, as deserving of attention, a museum of agricultural geology connected with the laboratory, and the appointment of an agricultural chemist.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 46—Mason, Plaintiff, *vs.* Eldred—On certificate of division in opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court, answering the question certified to this Court in this cause in the negative.

No. 44—Thompson, appellant, *vs.* Central Ohio Railroad Company and Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this Court. Mr. Justice SWAYNE, being a stockholder in one of the railroad companies, took no part in the decision of this cause.

No. 56—United States, appellants, *vs.* Schooner Watchful and Cargo. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court affirming so much of the decree of the said District Court in this cause as dismisses the libel in prize, and reversing so much thereof as awards restitution of the vessel and cargo, and remanding the cause to said District Court, with directions to allow the libelant a reasonable time to file a new libel, and for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the Court.

No. 17—Clements et al. appellants *vs.* Nicholson et al.; and No. 18, Moore appellants *vs.* Clements et al.—Cross appeals from the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Texas. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court in these causes, and remanding the causes, with directions to enter a decree in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 49—Roberts, plaintiff in error, vs. Graham.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. A judgment for $10,000 against Mr. Roberts for not properly providing the family of Graham with bed-clothing and other comforts, when on a trip to California on board the steamer *Illinois*, one of his lines of steamers.

No. 42—United States ex rel. Biggs, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Board of Supervisors of Jackson County, Iowa, and No. 94 United States ex rel. Thompson in error *vs.* Board of Supervisors of Henry County, Iowa, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa.

No. 48—United States ex rel. Webber, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Board of Supervisors of Lee County, Iowa—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District Court of Illinois. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs and interest, and remanding the cause for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice Miller took no part in the decision in this cause.

No. 20—League, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Atchison—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said District Court in this cause, with with costs, and remanding the causes with directions to enter a decree in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 52—Union Insurance Company, appellant, *vs.* United States and Wright et al.—Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss this appeal.

No. 57.—United States, appellants, *vs.* schooner *Sea Witch* and cargo—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 59.—Prentice, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Peckersgill, Jr.—In error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and damages at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

No. 191—Lockwood, appellant, *vs.* Schooner *Grace Girdler*.—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss this appeal.

No. 63—Elgies, administrator, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Lovell.—Case argued.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. Grant and Gen. McClernand—Personal Quarrels of Distinguished Soldiers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Jan. 6, 1868.

Messrs. Editors of State Register:

I observe in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th inst. certain extracts purporting to be taken from "Badeau's Life of Gen. Grant."

Of whilom Colonel, now Lieut. BADEAU, it is well enough to say, *en passant*, that he was unknown to me, unless I once saw him hanging around Gen. GRANT's headquarters as a questionable appendage, where he may still be an ornamental rather than useful appurtenance. Failing to gain distinction as a soldier, he seems determined to attain infamous notoriety both as a personal traducer and panegyrist.

Undertaking ostensibly to write Gen. GRANT's biography, he has commenced the hopeless task of writing him into the Presidency. In this effort he has gone out of the way to assail me, and only echoes his master's malevolence.

It is rather, then, of his master, from his position a more distinguished object, that I would very briefly speak. Let him publish the correspondence—the whole of the correspondence of which he complains —through his partisan and amanuensis. This done, his character for candor and fair dealing will be exhibited in a better light than at present before the public, to whose judgment he appeals against a fellow-soldier.

Sometimes Gen. GRANT's sense of justice, but oftener his passions, have controlled his conduct toward me. Especially has this been the case since the brilliant and successful issue of the Mississippi campaign, in which the Thirteenth Army Corps, which I had the honor to command, bore such a meritorious part. In his official report of that campaign, he, either from ignorance or malice, falsifies important facts, honorable to that corps and to me, to the disparagement of both. The proof is on file in the War Department, but has never been permitted to see the light.

Only recently, when my name was before the Senate for confirmation to office, he, as I understood, and no doubt truly, descended from the dignity of his station to cause my rejection, thus pursuing me in civil, as well as military life.

A man who receives an injury may forgive its author, but the author never forgives the person he has injured.

Gen. GRANT should, in prudence, if not in justice, be more forbearing, for no public man of modern times owes so much of reputation and influence to the forbearance of others. If the veil were once lifted, and the public made acquainted with his real character, Gen. GRANT would stand very differently in public estimation than he does at present. That time will yet come when the wrong done me and my command will be corrected.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

UTAH.

Meteorological Matters—The Weather and Business—Introduction of Phonotypy Into the Territory—Theatrical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

Meteorological matters are of an extraordinary character hereabout just now. The temperature is exceedingly mild, and scarcely a day passes without rain. The streams are almost as high as at high-water in the Summer, and the roads, in many places, are impassable. Some of the canyon bridges have been washed away, and portions of the roads also. This continuous wet weather, and the consequent wretched condition of the roads, have tended to make business much duller than it otherwise would have been, insomuch that the complaint is general that a duller Christmas was never known here. This, however, may be an exaggeration of the flat and unprofitable state of things in matters of business here at this time; but certainly it is bad enough without exaggeration.

INTRODUCTION OF PHONOTYPY.

The "University of Deseret" has lately taken a step toward reform in orthography, a decided step, by resolving to adopt PITMAN's phonotypic characters for use in the schools of the Territory. It has been for many years one of the favorite schemes of BRIGHAM YOUNG to improve the characters representing the English language, and many meetings have been held, and propositions considered, looking to the accomplishment of that object.

One of the principal notions entertained in connection with this subject is that the distinction between consonants and vowels is more assumed than actual, and that such distinction should be abolished, or no longer assumed. Consequently attempts were made to form an alphabet on this new plan, and also embodying another, which was that the written and printed characters should be one, and further, that distinct letters for capitals are unnecessary.

An alphabet in accordance with these views was formed and type obtained. Some years ago a column or so in these new characters appeared regularly in the *Deseret News*, and exhortation and encouragement were given to the community at large to learn and adopt this alphabet. A few sanguine persons did learn the new alphabet, and corresponded considerably in it. But the community generally were oblivious to it. certainly it did not "take" with them, they cared naught about it. It was like learning a new language, and it is a difficult thing to teach a new language to a whole community. The result of this indifference was that after a short time, the regular chapters in the new characters disappeared from the pages of the *News*, and by the people generally the whole subject was soon apparently forgotten. Now, it is probable that the "Deseret Alphabet," as the new characters were called, is given up as an unsuccessful experiment, and consigned to oblivion. They are uncouth in appearance, and the type was none of the neatest, and to read it, looked as bad as learning Hebrew, or German, or Greek.

In the construction of this alphabet, however, there were insurmountable difficulties in the way of its general adoption. It was designed that each character should represent one sound, and only one, and that sound should be the name of the character. There was a character to represent t. T was its name and t was its sound, under all circumstances. There was a character to represent o. O was its name and o was invariably its sound. Now how shall we spell "to?" We can't do it. We can say t o, te-o, but the "Deseret Alphabet" does not furnish characters to spell "to." There was a character to represent n. N was its name and n was its sound always. Now to spell "no." It is not possible. N o, in the "Deseret Alphabet," would be en-o. There are no characters to spell "no." There was a huge difficulty, and after years spent in the endeavor to surmount it, the "Regency of the University" fell upon PITMAN's phonotypy as the most available means of escape from the dilemma.

What steps, if any, have been taken to make use of PITMAN's system of phonotypy do not yet appear, but it is fair to presume that books or type, or both, in that character will be procured at an early date and used. It may be an interesting question in arithmetic also to ask if it took the "Regency of the University of Deseret" ten or fifteen years to decide on a phonotypic alphabet, how long will it take the inhabitants of Utah to adopt the same and use it generally?

THEATRICAL AFFAIRS.

COULDOCK and daughter have been the stars at the theatre this month. They have been giving SHAKESPEARE and the domestic drama chiefly, to audiences not so large as they would have had it business had been brisk and the grasshoppers had not visited the Territory. The COULDOCKS soon leave for California. They will be succeeded here by STARK, the tragedian, who will play a short engagement in this city previous to returning to Denver. Cheyenne, South Pass and Montana, it is presumed, will be good fields for dramatic talent during the next few years.

Francis P. Blair on the Reconstruction—His Letter on the 8th of January Celebration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly flattered by your invitation to the celebration of the 8th. I will rejoice with you in your cause, although I may not be at the banquet. I feel that there never was a cause pregnant with greater results for good than that to which your meeting is to give a new impulse. It is to prevent the array of *four millions of blacks* of the South against its *eight millions of whites*, to strip the latter of their rights under the Constitution, and give them to the blacks—the army of the United States combining them to accomplish the design.

It is thus the republic fell in France. LOUIS NAPOLEON reigns in France in virtue of his sham universal suffrage. His police and bureaus of conscripts answer for our Freedmen's Bureau. They combine all the electors through their military organization. The prefects and military chiefs are in effect our district commanders, aided by military commissions to carry out edicts and control elections. Hence, LOUIS NAPOLEON elects his Legislature by the votes of his peasantry and operatives, and has instituted his empire of the sword with the same ease that our Generals in the South have elected Conventions by the negro vote, to enslave the whites, establishing constitutions as fixed as NAPOLEON's throne, and making negro enfranchisement and white disfranchisement as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The practical working of the negro government down South is given in Gen. GRANT's late report.

Its epitome, in his own words, is here grouped:

"By act of Congress the ten Southern States which have no representation in the national councils are divided into five military districts, each commanded by an officer of the army of not less rank than Brigadier-General. The powers of these commanders are both civil and military.

All elections have been suspended.

Vacancies have been filled by the district commanders.

Carefully prepared regulations for the Boards of Registration were issued, being made as specific as possible so as to secure a uniform rule of disfranchisement throughout the State."

The result of this "uniform rule of disfranchisement" has been to give the negro the control of every State Convention, to establish such immutable constitutions to assert their own supremacy over the whites as they may choose to impose.

Gen. GRANT remarks, as the result of this registration:

The extension of suffrage to freedmen has evidently aroused a sentiment of hostility to the colored race and to Northern men in many parts of the district, which did not exist before; and Gen. ORD is convinced that a larger force than is now stationed in those States to preserve order and organize conventions will be required hereafter to protect them and secure the freedmen the use of the suffrage.

To impress his own statement, Gen. GRANT quotes thus from Gen. ORD:

The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to combine for the execution of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men, under the protection of the military; if the protection is withdrawn, the white men now controlling would withdraw with it; and some of the Southern people, now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle toward them, so that the presence of a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage.

Gen. GRANT next shows that the military commissions take the place of juries and courts of justice:

The first idea was to admit blacks on juries and prescribe a test of loyalty. But as the requirement of a unanimous verdict must give very inadequate protection where strong prejudice of class or caste exists, and as a military change of jury system would be but temporary, it was determined to leave its change to the convention soon to meet, and be content with a system of military commissions. Such commissioners were appointed from officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau for the different cities and counties of the State, with powers of justices of the peace, while the State was divided into sub-districts, under commanders whose powers were ultimately increased to those of circuit judges, taking jurisdiction only in civil cases.

After expressing gratification at the readiness of the district commanders—although independent in their civil duties—to yield to a positively expressed wish of either of the officers placed over them—the General or Secretary of War—he closes by remarking; "I am pleased to say that the ommanders of the five military districts have executed their difficult trust faithfully, and without bias from any judgment of their own as to the merit or demerit of the law they were executing."

Now, this is not the reconstruction with which Gen. GRANT closed the war—which was a parole of every man who surrendered his arms anywhere in the South; a restoration to his home, to all his rights under the laws of his State, so long as he obeyed them. When LEE was indictrd for treason in a civil court, he insisted that his parole was equivalent to a pardon, and had him released. He made a visit of inspection over the South, and reported to the President that the people of the States engaged in the war accepted the entire conditions imposed by the President's amnesty and proclamation of peace, and had kept them in good faith, and suggested the immediate admission of their representatives in Congress. In the West he authorized Mr. DOOLITTLE to declare his conviction to a State convention in Wisconsin that negro suffrage ought not to be imposed on the South, inasmuch as a war of races would be the inevitable result. It was proclaimed in convention immediately afterward by Mr. DOOLITTLE.

The country has now to choose between the civil reconstruction of LINCOLN, as seconded by GRANT, or the military reconstruction of the Radical revolutionary rump Congress.

How long will the white race of the South patiently endure the black iron yoke of political bondage, enforced by riveted bayonets? How long will the Northern brethren of their Southern kinsmen consent to see them subjected by a standing army of regulars, paid out of their taxes, to enforce negro suffrage, not only on the South, but to be made a long lever to reach their own elections of a President and Vice-President, and command a negro balance of power in Congress of twenty Senators and fifty-one Representatives to annul the white majority of both sections in the government of the country?

The black thorn of negro suffrage planted in one side of the Republic will extend its inflammation to both sides. It will rankle, and never cease to rankle, until it is eradicated. The question will be, shall the right of suffrage, as provided for in the Constitution of the United States, prevail, or the negro suffrage, imposed by the military power to disguise the usurpation asserted for the party of which it is the instrument? The suffrage of the Constitution is that which asserts the sovereignty of the American people. The negro suffrage, brought to the polls under arms, is that sort of universal suffrage that maintains the sovereignty of force in France.

Your animated gathering to celebrate the triumph of the militia of the West over the Wellington invincibles on the plains of New-Orleans is not a fit scene for one who can now almost claim the exemption of an octogenarian. To younger, abler, less obsolete soldiers than those of 1815 now belongs the task of reviving the enthusiasm of the eighth of January. To them the struggles of the hustings, the forum and it may be of the field, now belong to support the free institutions of the country. I am constrained to ask you to allow me the privileges of the "lean and slippered pantaloon" in the chimney corner.

Your obedient servant, F. P. BLAIR.

Hon. CHARLES MASON, Chairman, &c., Washington, D. C.

Gift Enterprises and the Post-Office Department.

Some time ago Postmaster KELLY became convinced that a large number of letters received at the Nassau-street office of his department were directed to persons engaged in the so-called "Gift Enterprise" business. Deeming the delivery of such letters to be in contravention of the regulations of the Post-office Department, made under the general Postal laws, he gave directions to his clerks to withhold them from the persons to whom they were addressed. The special ground upon which he felt justified legally, in acting thus, was that the letters were directed to fictitious firms engaged in swindling the community.

The claimants of the letters then applied to the Postmaster-General at Washington for relief, and that official referred the whole matter to Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney, with instructions to make a full investigation, and to dispose of the case as he might think advisable from the circumstances. The District-Attorney, after hearing both sides of the controversy, declined to interfere with the action of Postmaster KELLY, and advised the parties claiming the letters to take the matter before the Courts, so that it might be disposed of judicially.

Yesterday, one of the firms whose letters have been thus detained at the Post-office, followed Mr. COURTNEY's advice, and filed a complaint in the United States District Court to the effect that since the 20th of November last, Postmaster KELLY had refused to deliver to them their mail-matter, amounting to 3,025 prepaid letters, covering valuable remittances of money, thus injuring their business to the extent of $10,000 or more. The complainants therefore ask an injunction restraining the Postmaster from sending the letters to the dead letter office, or from delivering them to any one else than those to whom they were mailed. They also ask for a decree that Posmaster KELLY deliver the letter and mail matter to them.

Mr. KELLY, we are informed, has been very anxious to avoid the appearance of interfering with the correspondence of any parties passing through the Post-office, but he has felt it his duty to ascertain from the Courts whether alleged swindling concerns are to be permitted to make use of the Postal Department in prosecuting their nefarious business. The District-Attorney informs us that there is no statute of the United States making it a criminal offence to deal in lotteries or "gift enterprises." There are State laws against such dealings, but for some unknown reason, they are not enforced, notwithstanding the fact that complaints are made daily to the local authorities by victimized persons.

Fires Last Evening.

At 6 o'clock a fire occurred in the President's room in the Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirty-first-street and Tenth-avenue, caused by a defect in the flue of the heater. It was extinguished with a loss of $500, on which there is no insurance.

At 9:15 o'clock a fire broke out in the apartments of A. SCHNEIDER, on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 219 East Thirty-eighth-street, caused by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. SCHNEIDER's loss is $200 and he is insured for $1,500, but the company is not known. The building is damaged to the extent of $200 and is owned by FREDERICK TRABERT, who has insurance to the amount of $7,500 in the Peter Cooper and Beekman Insurance Companies.

At 10:20 P. M. a fire broke out on the second floor of the frame building, No. 336 East Twenty-ninth-street, which in connection with the brick buildings, Nos. 338 and 340, is the iron and brass foundary of V. S. CONOVER. The building is damaged $500, and patterns and other stock, valued at $1,500, destroyed. The origin of the fire, owing to the absence of the night watchman at the moment of its occurrence, cannot be ascertained. The loss is supposed to be fully covered by insurance, but the facts were not learned, owing to the absence of the owners.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

KILLED BY TIGHT LACING.—The sudden and mysterious death of an unknown woman in Third-avenue Sunday was noticed in yesterday'r TIMES. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over her body, at No. 12 Jones-street. Her name proved to be EMMA A. TOMS, aged twenty-three. It appeared in evidence that Miss TOMS is a well-known Sunday-school teacher, and highly respected. On Sunday morning she accompanied several members of the Bank-street Methodist Church to participate in the dedication of a new chapel in Eleventh-street. While returning home the deceased dropped suddenly in the street without a sigh or a groan, and died in ten minutes after. Dr. KIMBALL was called in and pronounced it a case of apoplexy of the lungs, superinduced by unusual tight corset lacing. Dr. LEO found, in making a *poste-mortem* examination, that Miss JONES was quite plethoric in habit, and her body being so tightly bound by steel corsets the blood had no chance for proper circulation, and rendered her subject to congestion of the brain, which in time led to apoplexy of the lungs. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—The annua meeting of the stockholders of this college took place last evening, at the institution, Fifth-avenue, Hon. WM. A. DARLING in the chair. The President of the college, H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, A. V. STOUT and others, were present. The annual report stated that the trustees had purchased two blocks of land between 117th and 119th streets and the Ninth and Tenth avenues, at a cost of $128,000, on which a college which will accommodate six hundred lady students is to be erected within the next two years. An immense observatory is also to be erected on the grounds, at a cost of $200,000. The income of the college during the past year was $28,468; expenditures, $22,973; valuation of the property of the college, $264,000; fund of the college, $100,000. The trustees received $50,000 for the art department and $50,000 for the observatory. The report was adopted. The following officers were then elected: Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; CHAS. CHENEY, Secretary; JAS. B. BURGESS, Treasurer; Trustees, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. Dr. Weston, Messrs. J. Burns, Chas. Cheney and Thomas Watt. The meeting then adjourned.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Sergt. WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association, has submitted his report for the quarter ending on Saturday last, by which it appears that nine members have died during the quarter, and the sum of $7,349 has been collected, all of which has been disbursed for the relief of the families of those who have died. The number of members of the Association in good standing is two thousand one hundred and nine. Since the organization of the Association on the 13th of October, 1866, there have been collected from members $25,687, and this amount has been paid out to the families of twenty-four members who have died during that time. The Society has lost thirty-two members by death since its formation.

THE WIEFFENBACH HOMICIDE—DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER.—Our readers are familiar with the details of the murder of HENRY WIEFFENBACH, in the saloon of ARTHUR SHIFFERT, No. 312 Third-avenue, JOHN BENNETT, *alias* "Red Jacket," it will be remembered, was arrested upon a charge of complicity in the murder, and the examination in the case was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The accused proved an *alibi*, and Justice DODGE, after abrief review of the case, concluded there was no evidence upon which he could hold the prisoner, and accordingly ordered him to be discharged.

HOMELESS AND ALMOST FROZEN TO DEATH.—On Saturday night Officer BATES, of the Twelfth Precinct, while patrolling his beat, found a little Italian harpist about 11 years of age, lying on the sidewalk in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The child lay by his harp, with his head resting on it, and when found was stiff with cold. The officer took him to the Station-house, where he was restored and furnished with a warm place to sleep in, leaving in the morning grateful to his preserver.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Common Council met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President JACOB I. BERGEN in the Chair. JOHN F. SAVAGE was confirmed Fire Warden of the Western District. Alderman WHITNEY of the Committee on Rules, reported in favor of changing the rules of 1867, so that the Board shall meet at 3:30 o'clock P. M. instead of 3, and reducing the number of committees by six. The report was laid on the table. A communication from Street Commissioner FUREY was received, saying that over 500 lamps are out of order in the portion of the city lighted by the Citizens' Gaslight Company, and that the company had refused to make the repairs. The communication was received and a motion passed to have it printed. A second communication was received from the same officer to the effect that more work at less expense had been done in paving and repairing streets during 1867 than for several years previous. The work of relaying the pavements torn up by the Water and Sewer Commissioners was very poorly done, a second expense for doing the same work being necessary. The communication was referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. A third communication from the same official was received, stating that the expenses of the Fire Department for 1867 were $49,968, not nearly $100,000 as stated in the Mayor's message. The communication was ordered on file. The City Clerk was directed to advertise a special election for Alderman in the Seventh Ward to fill a vacancy. A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to pass an act opening the streets of the Tenth and Twelfth Wards to Gowanus Canal. A communication from Justices of the Peace CORNWELL and BULKLEY, to have an interpreter appointed in their Courts, and a petition to appoint DAVID ROSENBAUM such interpreter, was referred to the Committee on Salaries. A resolution to appoint a committee of five to proceed to Albany to "look after" bills referring to the City of Brooklyn, and appropriating $250 for the expenses of the committee, was laid on the table. After adopting the rules of the Board of 1867, the meeting adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLOSION.—Another locomotive boiler explosion occurred yesterday—this time on the Erie railway. It appears that the Suffren accommodation train which left that place shortly after 6 A. M. yesterday, for Jersey City, proceeded as far as Godwinville, and while the train was standing on a side track the boiler exploded, and was pretty well shattered to pieces. A number of persons, including the fireman, are reported by one of the employes to have been scalded and injured. The engineer, S. A. RONK, escaped unharmed. Last evening, application was made at the upper telegraph office of the Railroad Company, in Jersey City, for particulars of the occurrence. The operator at first denied any knowledge of the accident, but finally admitted that he knew all about it and would impart the information for a consideration. Other employes, as is usual, were non-communicative for fear of dismissal. The wrecked locomotive was brought to Jersey City last night.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—Shortly before 8 o'clock Sunday evening a fire was discovered in an old barge lying in the cove near Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. It was owned and occupied by WARNER & CARSCALLEN, for storing hay and straw. The fire, which was the work of an incendiary, was soon extinguished. Loss $100. JEREMIAH CAREY, a member of Hose Company No. 2, while stooping down in the act of coupling some hose, was struck in the head by one of the wheels of Truck No. 1, inflicting a very severe injury, and he was further injured by one of the wheels passing over his body.

SHOOTING AT A FUGITIVE.—At a late hour Sunday night Officers SUTTON and LUDWIG, of the Hudson City Police, arrested three men for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and when conveying them to the Station-house one of the prisoners named PATRICK NOLAN escaped, and ran up Hoboken-avenue. Officer LUDWIG gave chase, but finding that he could not overtake the fugitive, drew his revolver, and fired two shots without effect, as NOLAN neither dropped nor stopped. He was, however, intercepted by a car conductor, and placed in the lock-up.

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

The Antidote in all Cases where the nerve fluid requires stimulating, or where neuralgia, nerve-ache, or any other nervous complaint exists, is Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. The most violent attack of any of these maladies is silenced by this medicine. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8, 1868.

Dr. Wolcott, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York; Inclosed find a poem. It is my certificate.

S. H. GREENE.

We are but mortals prone to ills
Of burning pains or racking chi'ls;
Life's greatest object then must be,
Our 'gainst disease as all must see.
Our common people seem to think
Their health requires the drugs they drink
The mass of *bitters* and *pills* on *trial*
Show this is true without denial.

Perhaps a word in friendship said—
A "word to the wise," the proverb read,
I might repeat without offence
Nor hope you'll think it insolence.

Painful eruptions on back and neck,
A year and a month, left me a wreck.
I took one bottle my swellings to cure.
Now who will blame for saying so sure,
Try Wolcott's Pain Paint and have a cure.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff. Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Removal.

HIRAM YOUNG,
Late of No. 20 John-st.,
Has formed a copartnership with H. C. Reed, Jr.,
Under the style and firm of
HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
And REMOVED his show-rooms
To No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
Trade-Mark.
MANHATTAN PLATE CO.
Fa.tory, No. 20 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "MISSISQUOI" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

RUGGLES—L'HOMMEDIEU.—At Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8, by Right Rev. Bishop McCoskrey, of Michigan, assisted by Rev. Mr. Snively, Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army, to ALMA H., daughter of S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

BULL.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, ELIZA MACLAY BULL, widow of T. W. Bull, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at the residence of her father, R. H. Maclay, No. 165 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice.

DISNEY.—At Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Jan. 11, GEORGE DISNEY, Assistant Engineer U. S. N., second son of Henry and Christiana Disney, aged 28 years, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and officers of the United States Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. Tyng's,) Stuyvesant-square, East 16th-st., this day, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 12, ROBERT O. HALL, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of his brother, Archibald Hall, No. 135 Madison-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

POND.—At New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 11, JAMES K. POND.

Funeral services will be held at Schoharie, at which place the remains will be deposited in the family vault.

RUGGLES.—On Monday, Jan. 13, ALBERT A. RUGGLES, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 121 Sullivan-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Chester, N. Y., for interment.

STICKNEY.—At Somerville, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 12, at the residence of his son, Rufus B. Stickney, Esq., WILLIAM STICKNEY, aged 84 years.

Funeral services on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

SETON.—On Monday, Jan. 13, at No. 134 East 16th-st., WILLIAM SETON, of Cragdon, Westchester County, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, Jan. 10, in this City, JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, aged 45 years.

His funeral services will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 436 West 23d-st. The remains will then be taken to Albany, N. Y., for interment.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, AUGUSTUS DWIGHT, only child of Augustus C. and Mary J. Taylor, aged 2 years, 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral will take place at their residence, No. 9 Van Nest-place, Charles-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock.

VALLEAU.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, Mrs. ABBY VALLEAU, wife of Isaiah D. Valleau, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Henry Valleau, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 135 East 30th-st.

WATTS.—On Monday, Jan. 13, CHARLOTTE DEAS, widow of the late Robert Watts, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WARING.—At Yonkers, suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 12, LIZZY, youngest daughter of Wm. C. and Sarah E. Waring, aged 2 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Locust Hill-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

WEEKS.—On Monday, Jan. 13, of pneumonia, STEPHEN GRISWOLD, youngest son of Charles and Elizabeth Anna Weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of the parents, No. 26 Cottage-place, this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 11, LOTTIE WRIGHT, youngest daughter of Mary A. and the late John Wright, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her mother, No. 223 West 10th-st., on Tuesday at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES
WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING
ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Jan. 8, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH.

DEAR SIR: We respectfully request that at such time and place as you may choose, you will give us an evening's trip of "Sight-Seeing" through the Holy Land. In your recent lecture "From New-York to Jerusalem," at the close of an hour and a half you left an audience of three thousand at the gates of Joppa. We feel that we but express the desires of that goodly company in asking you to continue the journey to Jerusalem and the Jordan. Knowing that the list of lectures of the General Society of "Mechanics and Tradesmen," before which you delivered the lecture above named, is full, it is of course understood that an application is for an independent lecture.

We remain, your friends,

SMITH SHELDON,
JAMES J. BURNET,
EDWIN DOBBS,
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD,
SAMUEL TRIGG,
JOHN TAYLOR,
JAMES BOGERT,
MARTIN R. ROOME,
FREDERICK H. GROSS,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
JACOB S. BROWNE,
WM. CONOLLY,
WM. C. MUNROE,
JOHN B. HOAGLAND.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1868.

To Smith Sheldon, Esq., and others:

GENTLEMEN: In response to your note inviting me to continue my journey to Jerusalem, I will say that I saw a propriety in stopping at the gates of the Holy Land in my last lecture. An entire evening is needed for even a hasty trip from Joppa to the Jordan. I have concluded to resume our social travels, starting from Joppa, on Thursday evening, the 16th instant, at Cooper Institute, putting the fare at 50 cents—"the entire trip." I remain your friend,

J. HYATT SMITH.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mlle. MERIGEAUD and Miss BARLAS, No. 49 Rue du Rocher, Paris, receive a limited number of young ladies as pupils.

The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.

For a prospectus of terms and any further information apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 96 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CHICKERING & SONS' FACTORY.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Convinced of the efficacy of the "Fire Extinguisher" manufactured by you, we have had thirty of them placed in various parts of our Factory for several months. By a singular accident this afternoon, a fire caught in our molding-machine room. Water was thrown upon it with little effect, and when the "Extinguishers" were brought to bear, a large pile of shavings was completely on fire, threatening destruction to our entire factory. In less than three minutes from the time the streams from the three "Extinguishers" were first directed on the fire, it was entirely extinguished. From this experience, we are more than ever satisfied of the utility of the "Extinguishers," and recommend all manufacturers or others who have property where there is a risk from fire, to have them on hand and ready for use.

Respectfully, yours,
CHICKERING & SONS.

Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, New Styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C, O and D, 11:35 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; G, 11 A. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DICKENS' AMERICAN NOTES!

PETERSON'S NEW EDITION. With a NEW ILLUSTRATED COVER, of Mark Tapley on his arrival in America with Martin Chuzzlewit, with his baggage, hat-box, &c., lying round. Price Twenty-five cents.

For sale by all booksellers. Ask for "Peterson's Edition," and take no other. Single copies will be sent, free of postage, on receipt of Twenty-five cents. Address all orders and remittances, to receive immediate attention, to the Publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE WORLD ALMANAC
FOR 1868
IS NOW READY.

The Table of Contents given below gives an idea of the value of the work as a convenient *Political Compendium*. It is believed that the statistics are accurate; the information valuable; much of the matter not readily accessible, and that the Almanac is a convenient *Political Text-Book* for the year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL, &c.—Eclipses in 1868—Table of Sixty-one Bright Stars—Conjunction of the Planets and other Phenomena—Occultations—The Seasons—Notable Days and Periods—The Sun, Moon, Earth, and Bright Stars of the Year—Discovery of New Planets; the Mohammedan, Jewish, Positivists' Calendars; New and Valuable Tide Table; Morning Stars, Evening Stars, and to Ascertain the Length of Day and Night; Calendar, (January to December,) with the Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon throughout the United States, &c., &c.

POLITICAL.—The Executive, the Cabinet, and the Judiciary; Ministers to Foreign Countries; Foreign Legations in the United States; The Fortieth Congress; Tenure-of-Office Bill and Veto.

RECONSTRUCTION.—Reconstruction Act of the Thirty-ninth Congress; Proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution; Supplemental Act of the Fortieth Congress; Additional Explanatory Act; Steps Towards Restoration; President Lincoln's Plan; The Policy of President Johnson; Action of the Southern States; The Policy of Congress; Reconstruction *vs.* Restoration; Further Efforts of the President; Reconstruction by Congress; Supplementary Reconstruction; The Military Districts.

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Proclamations.—Declaring Nebraska a State; Warning against Obstructing the Execution of the Constitution and Laws; Extending Full Pardon to Certain Persons engaged in Rebellion.

STATISTICAL.—National Debts; National Domain; Growth of Cereals in 1867; Religious Denominations; Freemasonry in the World; Odd Fellowship in the United States; Rates of Foreign Postage; Gold Yield of the United States; St. Thomas; Tobacco Crop of the Country; Cotton Crop; Hop Statistics; Important Events in 1867; Distinguished Dead of 1867.

The Election Returns in THE WORLD ALMANAC will include the following:

Official returns by Counties of the vote of each State and Territory in 1867.

Official returns by Counties of the vote of each State for State officers in 1866 and 1865; for Representatives in Congress, 1866; and for President, 1864.

Official returns by Election Districts of the vote of New-York State for Secretary of State in 1867 and for Governor in 1866.

List of the members of the New-York State Constitutional Convention of 1867, classified politically.

List of the members of the New-York State Senate and Assembly for 1868 classified politically, together with the vote cast for each Senator and Assemblyman, his majority and the vote for his opponent or opponents.

The vote of New-York City for County officers in November, 1867, and for Mayor in December, 1867.

Names of the State officers of every State, and of the Governors of every Territory.

The official registration lists, by counties, of the Southern States, (whites and blacks,) and the official returns of the vote in these States on the question of holding State Conventions under the so-called Reconstruction Acts.

The State Debt, with the civil and war debts stated separately, of every State.

The electoral vote for 1868.

And a valuable collection of political statistics useful to the people of the country and indispensable to Democrats everywhere.

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HAND-BOOK FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

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THE WORLD, NO. 35 PARK-ROW, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Jan. 1, 1861, to the close of 1865, or to the present time. Address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	109⅝	109⅞	10-40 Cou.........	102⅞	103
Coupon, 1881......	109⅝	109⅞	Gold	139⅞	140
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅝	106⅞	June, 7.30.......	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅛	109¼	July, 7.30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅛	107¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108	108⅛	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	105⅞	106	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67..	105⅞	106	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg........	102⅞	103	U. S. 3 ₿ c. Cer..	100⅛	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

Holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds are hereby notified that the Agent of State will redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office in the City of New-York, on the first of May next, to the extent of the moneys on hand for that purpose.

Notice of desire to surrender Bonds for payment must be filed with the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March,

T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.

Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.

JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.

WM. WHITE, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 254 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

B. McCHAN, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

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HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 13, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 67 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $33 27 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

TIMOTHY H. BURGER,	DANIEL D. WHITNEY,
THOMAS MORTON,	AB'M WAKEMAN,
HENRY DAVID,	R. G. HATFIELD,
CHARLES JENKINS,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
M. M. VAN BUREN,	ISRAEL C. LAWRENCE,
J. W. BROWN,	B. McFEELY,
EDWARD E. COWLES,	M. H. SMITH, JR.,
J. J. McKINNEY,	J. WINDMULLER,
EDWARD SCULLY,	THOS. FESSENDEN,
HARRISON P. LISCOMB,	GEORGE TUGNOT,
CHARLES C. WHITE,	SAMUEL BLOCH,
NATHAN WORLEY,	W. M. MONTANYEA,
R. A. MAYEREAU,	JOHN A. BAUSH,
WM. MILES,	JAMES NEEVES,
DANIEL S. SCHANK,	THOMAS WEEKS,
NELSON SAMIS,	GEO. C. JEFFRIES,
JOSIAH M. WHITNEY,	N. A. CHILDS,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,	WM. VAN NAME,
DAVIS COLLAMORE,	S. S. WYCKOFF,
HAMT'N BLYDENBURG,	J. C. WINANS.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the 8th inst., Mr. JOHN C. WINANS was unanimously reelected President.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK on Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$347,265 33
Due from banks		17,701 84
Due from the directors of the bank...$19,728		
Specie		8 16
Cash items, viz: Exchange and checks		34,825 89
U. S. revenue stamps		1,218 58
Stocks, promissory and U. S. 7.3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates		10,000 00
Bills of solvent banks and U. S. notes		66,055 00
Loss and expense account		3,188 61
Furniture and lease account		15,000 00
Total		$497,263 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital	200,000 00
Profits	4,232 74
Due to banks	21,042 95
Due depositors on demand	271,987 77
Total	$497,263 46

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: W. S. CARMAN, President, and THEO. HUMBERT, Acting Cashier of the STUYVESANT BANK, a bank located and doing business at City of New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1867, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WM. S. CARMAN, President.
THEO. HUMBERT, Acting Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 13th day of January, 1868. WM. H. RIBLET, Notary Public, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the BOWERY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$368,721 65
Banking-house		14,000 00
Expense Account		28 15
Premiums		10,561 29
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		257,500 00
U. S. Securities on hand		31,000 00
Due from National Banks		75,908 46
Cash on hand:		
Cash Items	$6,233 13	
National Bank Notes	19,455 00	
Specie	5,931 64	
Fractional Currency	1,928 09	
Legal-tender notes	56,671 00	
Compound-interest Notes	103,410 00—	193,628 77
Exchanges		76,359 43
Total		$1,027,707 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Circulation received from Comptroller	$225,000 00	
Less amount on hand	3,000 00	
Amount outstanding		222,000 00
Individual Deposits		511,663 74
Surplus	$31,000 00	
Profit and loss	10,377 80	
Discount	2,663 27	
Exchange	2 91—	44,043 98
Total		$1,027,707 72

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of January, 1868. E. RING, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES BONDS of the loan of 1847, who do not present them for payment prior to the 1st of February, 1868, will be considered as having waived the right of present payment thereof, and such bonds will be paid at the option of the Government. Interest on this loan ceased on the 31st ult., except on the bonds which shall not be presented for payment as above required, on which the interest will be paid as heretofore, and the principal at the option of the Government.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIBRE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Brooklyn Fibre Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the New England and Nova Scotia Steamship Company will take place at the office of said Company, No. 137 Broadway, City of New York, on the thirty (3d) day of February, 1868, at twelve (12) o'clock, M., of that day, to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of said Company to $100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars.)

JAMES T. SANFORD,
JOHN ENGLIS,
GEO. W. QUINTARD.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TEN Trustees of this Company, and of Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 12 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 8, 1868	363,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	$250,000
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	158,654
Assets	$408,654

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.

AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. Stockholders holding certificates issued prior to May 3, 1867, will be required to present them when calling for their dividends.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board, F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th inst. to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13.

E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the 15th January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. till the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank.

J. A. LAWYOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 28 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO. No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) per cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at their office on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DECLARED a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government Tax.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JAN. 9, 1868.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5½ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.

A large number are certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Correggio,	Tintoretto,	Pannini,
Paul Veronese,	Michael Angelo,	Domenichino,
Holbein,	Salvator Rosa,	Leonardo da Vinci,
Campidoglio,	Tempesta,	Carlo Marratti,
Rosa da Tivoli,	Sir Thos. Lawrence,	Maltese,
Baldini,	Jordaens,	Wilson,
Teniers,	Albano,	Watteau,
Velasquez,	Pidanza,	Breughel,

And others of equal celebrity.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of John George Gottsberger, deceased:

House and lot No. 4 City Hall-place, extending to and being No. 16 Centre-st.; 25 feet 2 inches on City Hall-place, and 24 feet 2 inches on Centre-st.

Also, the lot of land, with buildings thereon, No. 13 Mulberry-st., near Chatham-st., being 25 feet front and rear by 102 feet deep, with the lot adjoining the above and in the rear of No. 15 of said street, being 25 feet by 21 feet.

JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
Executors.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

500 packages Malaga Raisins.
25 barrels Currants.
32 barrels Dried Cherries.
500 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
135 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF MAJOR THOMPSON, DECEASED.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Major Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots on northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 79th-st.

79TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 79th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear.

11TH-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 80th-st.

11TH-AV.—Six lots on west side of 11th-av., commencing on southwest corner of 75th-st.

75TH-ST.—Fourteen lots and gores, together with the large dwelling-house thereon, situate on the south side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.

11TH-AV.—One lot on northwest corner of 11th-av. and 75th-st., together with one rear lot fronting on 75th-st.

78TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 78th-st., commencing 106 feet 3 inches west of 9th-av.

All of the above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the great improvements commenced and projected by the Central Park Commissioners, and are rapidly enhanced in value.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, BROOME, LEWIS AND 26TH STS.—To close the estate of Jacob Abrahams, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of the late Jacob Abrahams, deceased:

WEST BROADWAY—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick store, and two-story brick foundry thereon, situate on the easterly side of West Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard sts., and known as No. 155. Lot 25x100 feet.

BROOME-ST.—The two-story brick store and lot situate on the southwest corner of Broome and Lewis sts., and known as No. 49 Broome-st. Lot 25x60.8, more or less.

WEST 26TH-ST.—The lot of land with the frame building thereon, situate on the northerly side of 26th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av., and known as No. 107. Lot 25x98.9.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. J. H. & S. RIKER, Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 9TH-AVS. AND 84TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

84TH-ST.—1 lot on south side of 84th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. (Central Park,) having a frontage of 95 feet on 84th-st., and being 25 feet in depth.

9TH-AV.—3 lots on west side of 9th-av., between 83d and 84th sts.

These lots lay well for building purposes, and are free from rock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 426 BROOME-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROOME-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story brick front house thereon situate on the northerly side of Broome-st., 50 feet east of Crosby-st., and known as No. 426. Lot about 25x108 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway;

ROSE-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the north side of Rose-st., near Duane-st., and known as No. 30 Rose-st. Lot 25x100 feet, more or less.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS. No. 516 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND

For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums; extra 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned as an act of justice to depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

DEC. 12, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st, the same as principal.

Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 8, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five hundred dollars and upward.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third MONDAY, 20th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

GEO. F. THOMAE, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE, ELEVEN years in business in same locality, would add to same by taking an agency. Its extensive acquaintance and well-known respectability and responsibility in the community can be brought energetically to the aid of such business. The highest testimony will be expected and returned as to responsibility. Address TREASURER, Box No. 4,030 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A MAN WHO CAN invest a few thousand dollars is wanted in a popular patent medicine business, where large profits are made; a young man who would like traveling would be preferred. Address G. & W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

$25,000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH this amount in cash, or more, would enter a first-class house as special or general partner. Address Box No. 3,731 Post-office.

GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—ONE-half of the best dining-room and restaurant on Broadway for sale. Apply in person at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. KEITH, HATHAWAY & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—DIAMOND NECKLACE AND ONE PAIR OF PEAR-SHAPED CLUSTER-DROP DIAMOND EAR-RINGS STOLEN.—The above reward will be paid for the arrest of HENRY VINCENT COXHEAD, goes by the name of Henry Vincent, an Englishman, speaks French fluently, age about 32, height 5 feet 11 inches, slim built, pale complexion, dark hair, gray eyes, side whiskers and moustache, long prominent nose with a scar on the bridge.

BUCKENHAM & HALL, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or in the care of children; is a good hairdresser and does all kinds of family sewing; will go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 204 27th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT dressmaker, an engagement by the month or permanently in a private family; makes walking suits, house and evening dresses, children's clothes, &c.; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; references. Address W., dressmaker, Station G.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; is also a good plain sewer; excellent City reference will be given. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st.; no objection to the country, or would like to travel.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A competent seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class operator; has one of her own machines if required. Can be seen or engaged at her present employers, No. 35 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, understanding all kinds of family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, to go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 210 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, such as pastry, breakfast and desserts of all kinds; no objections to a hotel or private boarding-house; best of City reference from her employer. Inquire at No. 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who thoroughly understands the English, French and American systems, pastry, breakfast breads, desserts of all kinds; no objection to hotel or boarding-house; can obtain the best of City reference. Call or apply at No. 413 East 16th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN who has just taken up rooms for herself and mother, work in families by the week; would also take in washing; can procure references if required. Call or address No. 18 Rivington-st., in the rear, room No. 2 in the basement.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS READY AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for all recommended nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, cook, wash and ironers; houseworkers, &c.; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and French.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEAD MEAT and pastry-cook; understands ice-creams, jellies, all kinds of cake and desserts; best of reference; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER, WITH UNexceptionable references, a situation; is competent to take charge of servants and the house in general, and is also willing to assist in sewing. Address B. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation in a large boarding-house or a small hotel, as cook; is competent to take either as meat or pastry, or can do both; City or country; best of references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to assist in the care of children; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 136 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl to do general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on any machine; would take care of grown children and do chamberwork if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 West 43d-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer a situation; can take the place of laundress or general housework; can milk; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; poultry, soups, meats, bread, pies; best City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 147 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family, as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 412 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 84 East 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 233 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as first-class cook; best of City reference from the last place. Also a first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Address No. 247 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 315 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY COMPETENT woman as nurse and chambermaid; is an excellent sewer; will find her willing and obliging; best City references; home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 311 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; A situation as first-class waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good reference. Apply at No. 1,271 Broadway, in ice-cream saloon.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK OR laundress; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., over the liquor-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; no objection to assist with chamberwork; good City reference. Apply at No. 241 West 22d-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY LANDED, A situation to do general housework or take care of children; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class hairdresser; has the best of City reference. No. 85 6th-av., near 8th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good seamstress; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; good City references. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 457 West 32d-st., near 10th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl as seamstress in a private family; good references given. Call, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 249 Fifth-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation; is a good cook and first-class laundress; best of City references. Call at No. 260 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse or growing children; best City references can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Scotch girl to do chamberwork, or as first-class waitress; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference. No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 16th-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid or first-class waitress. Best of City references. Call at No. 213 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; good reference. Address No. 204 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO WAITING and chamberwork; no objection to a boarding house; good City reference. Apply at 225 West 16th-st.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as companion to a lady, invalid or in health; she would demur at no requirement of the position; is educated, strong, a good reader and skillful needlewoman; a good home is the chief desideratum; references. Address M., Box No. 5,528 Post-office.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to be useful around a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man from the north of Ireland and of Protestant principles; a thorough groom and driver; a willing, careful and valuable man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MAN COOK; just landed here; understands his business perfectly; has long and satisfactory discharges; has no objection to a restaurant or hotel; can speak Italian, French and English. Address P. D., No. 160 East 26th-st., one flight up-stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has good City references. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an English practical gardener, competent to take charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables, &c., &c.; is married, has a small family; good references. Address T. M. R., Box 207, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man with unexceptionable reference, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st., for two days. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business and willing to make himself useful; the very best of references given. Address J. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man of experience as nurse for an invalid gentleman or any other sickness; good City references; will go to the country or City. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND GARdener, by a single man; perfectly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Address S. V., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen, or address for two days, at the private stable, No. 4 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener; has long experience in care of horses and care of greenhouse and grapery; best City references as a sober, faithful and capable man. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class single man, of long experience in Europe and this country; the best of City reference from last employer. Address P. O., Box No. 201 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man with small family; experienced in farming, care of stock, &c.; will give the best of references to practical farmers who have known him from boyhood. Address LEWIS, Box No. 347 New-London, Conn.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG ENGLISHman, just landed, a situation as butler in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful. Call or address G. M., No. 214 East 23d-st., in the rear, old No. 116.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver, willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady, sober man; can give first-class references. Call or address a note to P. BOWE, No. 50 6th-av., in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR INdoor servant by an English Protestant; first-class City reference. Call on or address M. M., new No. 236 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man; humble and attentive to his duties; highly recommended from his last employer. Address C. L., No. 202 *Times* Office, one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, in City or country; the best of City references given. Address D. M., at Campbell's harness-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman, as driver, in City or country; City reference. Address B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED.

The advertisers wish to employ a first-class salesman to seek orders in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. A gentleman of experience and capacity can obtain a permanent and remunerative situation. One having acquaintance and influence with the dry goods and notion trade preferred. Address, with full particulars and real name, PEARL STREET, at office of New-York *Daily Times*.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; man must understand farming thoroughly; wife must be a good cook, washer and ironer; German preferred. Address, with reference, J. H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED IN BOOKSTORE.—BOY 16 or 17 years of age to learn the book and stationery business, who lives with his parents and is a member of some Christian church. Address M. A. M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

AGENTS.—LLOYD'S $100,000 REVOLVING double maps of Europe and America are just out; only $4. Three million names on them. "How to Canvass Well" sent. Ladies and men, $27 a day made, J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AGENTS, LOCAL OR CANVASSING, FOR City or country, will find new and great inducements by calling on DOUBLEDAY, at No. 544 Broadway, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE CARE of horses, drive and make himself generally useful, on a place 18 miles from the City. Apply at No. 195 Fulton-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY two Protestant girls; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as nurse and chambermaid; City references required. Apply at No. 109 West 12th-st., to-day.

WANTED—FEMALE OPERATORS ON SEWing machines. Apply at BALDWIN & FLAGG'S hat factory, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAP ENGRAVERS.—THOSE EXCELLING in lettering can have steady piece-work at LLOYD'S, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE—ONE living with his parents preferred. MASON BROS., No. 596 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of HAGGERTY & PHELPS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY will continue at No. 11 Pine-st., and will attend to the settlement of outstanding matters.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
JUSTUS M. PHELPS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., and will continue the general auction and real-estate brokerage business at the old stand of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
ALEX. PONCE DE LEON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of HUNTINGTON & WESTCOTT, brick works, Fort Edward, N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. W. WESTCOTT purchasing the interest of H. L. HUNTINGTON. RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will continue the business and sign in liquidation of all liabilities of the concern.

HIRAM L. HUNTINGTON,
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT.

FORT EDWARD, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.

HENRY WINTHROP GRAY, (late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.

No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV. —Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

REMOVALS.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DENTISTRY.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON........................Jan. 8
TRIPOLI......................Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..................$80 Gold.
Steerage...............$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.......................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN.....................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
MINNESOTA......................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS........SATURDAY, Jan. 18
FRANCE, GRACE..................SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, HALL.........................SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..............SATURDAY, Jan. 15
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will sail on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board before that hour. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY....Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........SATURDAY...Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY...Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax).............TUESDAY.....Jan. 28
CITY OF BOSTON...............SATURDAY...Feb. 1
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.......$100|Steerage..........$30
To London.......105| To London..........35
To Paris..........115| To Paris...............45
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves..........................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
PERSIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves......................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves....................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
Chief cabin passage...........................$150
Second cabin passage...........................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage...........................165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 22.
MORRO CASTLE, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 18
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 17.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
ASHLAND,
GEO. L. NORTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—Side wheel steamship MIAMI, Capt. McLAUGHLIN, will sail as above on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier 11, North River.
Freight received as low as by any other line. Through bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with South Carolina Railroad.
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE FOR BALTIMORE.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M. For freight apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 8:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR DECEMBER.—All railroads, &c., from New-York, with City map. By mail, 25 cents. No. 691 Broadway, or No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIBBS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JASON H. BOOKOVER, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARQUIS D. L. SHARKEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of Alexander Ross & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Room Nos 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. RICHMOND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 14, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER H. STEVENS, Bankrupt.—At the City of New-York in said District on the 11th day of January A. D. 1868.—To the creditors of Walter H. Stevens: Take notice, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Walter H. Stevens, of the Town of Thompson, County of Sullivan, and State of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that at the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 9 Law Building, City of Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., in said District, before Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further take notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the same time and place, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
New-York, January 11, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS,
ja14-law3wT Clerk of the District Court.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHANIEL W. BURTIS, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under act of Congress of March 2, 1867. By order of Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of January, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition be not granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.
d31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AZARIAH P. H. STEWART, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge, and a certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1867.
d31-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAMON S. LATORRE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Ramon S. Latorre, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
JAN. 14, 1868. Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED M. COFFIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alfred M. Coffin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated at New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja14-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN HIGGINS, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Higgins, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT MOULTON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Albert Moulton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said district, and who was on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja7-law3wTu* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. LANE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph M. Lane, of the Town of Somerville, County of Somerset, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. BROWN, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES T. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, Jan. 10, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
Ja14-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT M. TODD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Gilbert M. Todd, of Sing Sing, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN L. RANNEY, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martin L. Ranney, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTHA L. KING, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martha L. King, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Henry W. Prescott, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Dec. 30, 1867. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
d31-law3wTu* No. 7 Beekman-st., N. Y. City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN H. ELLIOTT, of New-York City, in the State and County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN A. FOSTER, Assignee.
ja7-law3wTu* No. 34 Wall-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of NOYES STREETER, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Att'y for Petitioner, 243 Broadway.
ja14-law3wTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK STROMEYER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, 13th day of January, 1868.
ja14-law3wT* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. ELLIOTT, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John H. Elliott, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 13th day of January 1868.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. — In the matter of ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Archibald Johnston, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, Jan. 11, 1867.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. FITCH, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of the said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.
ja14-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. BABCOCK, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in court a petition for a discharge, and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868. ja14-la3wTu*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANSELM KATZ, of the City of Newark, N. J., has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Jan. 11, 1868.
SAMUEL F. SMITH,
jan14-law3wTu Newark, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. M. SCRIBA,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 38 Pine-st.
City and country property of every description bought, sold and rented.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 33d-st., 3 story, French attic, b. s. h. s....	$30,000
West 36th-st., 3 story b. s. h. s.	15,000
West 47th-st., 3 story b. s. h. s.	25,000
West 51st-st., 4 story b. s. h. s.	18,000
West 23d-st., 3 story brick h. s.	27,000
West 30th-st., 3 story brick, h. s.	18,000
West 56th-st., 4 story b. s. h. s.	25,000
West 22d-st., 3 story b. s. h. s.	23,000
West 9th-st., 4 story, furnished, b. s. E. b.	25,000
Lexington-av., 3 story b. s. h. s.	13,000
East 28th-st., 4 story b. s. h. s.	23,000
East 30th-st., 4 story b. s. h. s.	17,500

And a large number of other houses desirably located.

FIFTH-AV. LEASE FOR SALE.—COLUMBIA College lease of two lots, one on 5th-av., 40x117 feet, and the other on 49th-st., 35x100.5, property belonging to the estate of A. W. Bradford, deceased. The leases are for 21 years, with three renewals. Apply to C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st.; or L. STARR, No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

WEST TENTH-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR West 4th-st., a large, first-class, four-story, high-stoop house, in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences. Lot, 25x87 feet. Possession May 1, 1868. Will be sold reasonably if applied for at once. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class and medium-priced houses variously located; also, business property and vacant lots on all the leading avenues and streets; printed list on application. D. M. SEAM, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No 312 58th-st., sixth west 8th-av., 22x52, lot half block; all modern improvements, marble hall, walnut stairs, circle head doors, built by day's work, and complete. Apply to LEROY CLARK, foot West 30th-st.; will be at house Tuesday, 2 to 4 P. M.

VALUABLE BOULEVARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—North by 138th-st., south by 136th-st., extending on both sides of the Boulevard, comprising 11 64-100 acres; quarter cash.
J. B. CHURCH & JACOB SHARPE,
No. 24 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE AN ELEGANT EXtra-wide and first-class corner house on 5th-av., above Madison-square, with extra lot and stable in the rear. For permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house, 21x62; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone. Price, $30,000. Particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a brown-stone high-stoop house, 25 feet wide; to be sold at a bargain; early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three lots on Remsen-st., near Hicks. Also other desirable property, improved and unimproved. Apply to ALFRED E. LEWIS, No. 153 Montague-st., Brooklyn, late with Abner L. Ely, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class house and furniture in Pierrepont-st., at $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Address OAKLAWN, Box No. 19 Yonkers Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$5,000.—DWELLING, EIGHT ROOMS, TWO verandahs, ample garden, Roseville, N. J., 45 minutes from City. Address S. C. B., Post-office Box No. 224, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN PHILADELPHIA, A FIRST-class dwelling in Spruce-st., near 8th-st. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.
No. 102 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., now occupied as a first-class dry-goods store.
ALSO,
The first floor, basement and sub-cellar; also, the first and second lofts in store No. 34 Murray, corner of Church street, together or separately.
ALSO,
The first floor, basement and sub-cellar of store No. 38 Park-place and No. 33 Barclay-st.; can be divided to make a store on each street.
Apply to JOHN P. NESMITH,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LET A PART OF STORE NO. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., together with the four-story and basement store No. 198 Mercer-st., size 25x75. This is A 1 location for the furniture business; rent low. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, No. 469 Broadway.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN as Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st., about 52 feet wide by 87 feet deep in the aggregate; will be leased for building purposes on favorable terms to a responsible person. Apply to WM. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

CANAL-ST.—A DOUBLE STORE AND LOFTS, opposite Earle's Hotel, through to Walker. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....................Directress.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 14,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of Wallace's successful Opera,
DESERT FLOWER.
Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Arnold and Miss Richings, in the cast.
TO-MORROW EVENING, (Wednesday,) benefit of Mrs. Helene Wallace, widow of W. Vincent Wallace.
LAST NIGHT OF DESERT FLOWER.
THURSDAY, at Brooklyn Academy, MARTHA.
Box sheet now open.

RISTORI—EXTRA ELIZABETH MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock.
EXTRA MATINEE.
RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director.................................J. GRAU
Doors open at 12½.
GRAND ELIZABETH MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in New-York in her great role of Elizabeth. Sig. Bozzo as Essex.
Private boxes can now be secured.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16,
for the first time in America the grand tragedy of NORMA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the first time in her great tragic role of NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.
RISTORI'S FAREWELL NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MADAME RISTORI.
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Jan. 21,
RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Fourth night of the highly successful
DE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M.,
ERNANI,
with Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Sigs. MASSIMILLIANI, ORLANDINI, and SUSINI.
THURSDAY—FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
RIGOLETTO in active preparation.
SATURDAY—GRAND OPERA MATINEE, at 1 P. M.
Admission to Matinee, $1, all parts of the house.
Musical Director and Conductor.............Sig. Nicolao
Admission $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Private boxes $12 and $25. Family circle (entrance on 24th-st.) 75 cents. Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Pike's Opera House, for either representation of this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO..............................DIRECTORS
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Director.
MR. P. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
LES DIABLES ROSES,
with all the Parisian Dramatic Company.
Seats at theatre, and No. 701 Broadway. Reserved dress-circle, $1.

THE GRAND DUCHESS
WILL BE GIVEN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, Jan. 20.

FRENCH THEATRE.
CARD.—Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, having been performed nearly one hundred times by Mr. Bateman's troupe in America, he has determined to interrupt his present brilliant Boston season, in order that the public of New-York, which first set the seal of American approval upon the great Parisian sensation, should be enabled to witness
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 20,
with all the original artists.
THE GRAND DUCHESS will be performed for
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
Every evening, (except Saturday,) and at the FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock.
Prices as usual.
Reserved seats ready at the regular offices on and after Wednesday morning, Jan. 15.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 21, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
KING JOHN, (two scenes.)
CHRISTMAS CAROL, (third stave.)
Mr. CRUMMLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a change of programme.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.
Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family owning a large double house, no other boarders, in a first-class location and convenient to all the ferries, will take a gentleman and wife to board, giving them a fine room, and make it a good home for them in all things, for a moderate consideration. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality, few steps from 5th-av., with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; a large room, with fire, gas, water, &c., for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with good board. No. 73 7th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY-furnished back parlor and extensions, with hot and cold water; also, two single rooms, at 52 West 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, superior table, at No. 38 East 19th-st.; references required.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms en suite or single, with board.

A LARGE AND A SMALL FURNISHED room, first floor, to let, No. 285 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO a gentleman a nicely furnished room, with full or partial board. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MAR-ried couples can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at No. 48 East 11th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 232 Clinton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A 5TH-AV. HOUSE WANTED, ABOVE 23d-st., worth from $60,000 to $70,000, for which I have a ready customer.
S. B. GOODALE (late King & Co.,)
Nos. 9 and 7 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
In compliance with a very general request at the box office, the management beg to announce the reproduction, for this week only, of Mr. Levick's sensation drama of
PALE JANET;
OR, THE TRAGEDY AT RED MARSH FARM.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2¼ and 7¾ P. M.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! WHITE, or POLAR BEAR, PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.
Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Lute and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In rehearsal Watts Phillips, Esq.'s, great sensation drama of
NOBODY' SON.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
OVER ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS
OF THE GREAT PLAY,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
WITH ITS WONDROUS RAILROAD AND GREAT PIER AND RIVER SCENES AND AMUSING SKETCHES OF LIFE AND LOVE IN THE GREAT CITY, WILL BE PERFORMED
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMATIZATION OF DICKENS' MOST FAMOUS WORK,
THE PICKWICK PAPERS,
WITH AN IMMENSE CAST AND BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
The grandest show-piece of the season,
THE FROST KING;
OR, THE CHARMED RING.
New scenery, new dresses, new situations, grand transformations.
This great spectacle is an entirely new musical burletta, founded upon "Reconstruction."
MISS FANNY STOCKQUELAR
has been engaged expressly for the "Frost King."
Previous to the spectacle, the comedy of
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell in the leading characters.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
OPEN DAILY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
Previous to the pantomime will be presented a carefully selected programme of
STARTLING EQUESTRIAN ACTS,
EXTRAORDINARY GYMNASTIC FEATS,
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
of the most elegant and classic character, affording
THE GRANDEST EXPOSITION OF
PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ARTISTIC SKILL
yet offered to the American public.

HUMOROUS LECTURE BY MR. DE CORDOVA.
"MISS JONES' WEDDING—NO CARDS,"
An Oil Story in verse, at
STEINWAY HALL,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Mission Work of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.
Mr. W. K. BANVARD will preside at the organ.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents; may be had of Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-av. Hotel; A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., and at the Hall on the evening of the Lecture.

AN ORGAN CONCERT,
In Rev. Dr. Stryker's Church in 34th-st., west of 8th-av., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Messrs. MAX BROUN, FRED. FIELDING, D. FRANK FULLY and E. L. MERRIAM to play. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

THE PARIS PICTURES.—THE AMERICAN Pictures and Sculptures contributed to the Paris Universal Exposition, are now on view, day and evening, in the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS BY Signor M. J. GIANNETTI, lately Professor in the Conservatory. No. 46 East 14th-st., Haines' piano rooms, Union-square. Terms moderate.

PIANO-FORTES.—MUSIC MADE EASY AND interesting on the piano; singing, guitar, accordeon, concertina and violin. 25 pianos for sale and to let cheap, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (FIRST-rate musician and linguist) takes engagements for three or four months in the country or town, to finish young ladies in music, singing, French, German and Italian. Address M. S., Station F, 3d-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF ONE OF the first professors in the City, desires a few additional pupils upon the piano-forte. Terms $20 per quarter. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN TO GIVE lessons in French. Address, stating terms and place of residence, CHAS. HENDERSON, No. 1,236 Broadway.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS would like to give lessons in French in the evening. Address H. L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..................WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7; begins at 7:30.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and three acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SCENERY by R. Marston, D. A. Strong, J. Thorne, and Sachetti, of Paris.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by J. Freude, Leo and assistants.
COSTUMES by Laurays date of Drury Lane, London, now of this establishment) and Mme. Costa.
PROPERTIES by Benedict and Ifalle, of Paris.
JEWELS AND PARAPHERNALIA by Le Blanc, Granger and Benon, of Paris.
GAS AND CALCIUM EFFECTS by Charles Murray and Seward.
THE INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS, under the direction of E. Mollenhauer, who has composed a new Overture expressly for the piece.
THE CAST,
among others, will embrace the names of
Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes, Hernandez Foster, Rendle, &c.
Misses Fanny Stockton, Mena Montague, from Princess Theatre, London; Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, from the Queen's Theatre, London; Lizzie Wilmore, J. De Lacey, Kate Palmer, Cotson Leclaire.
Stage Manager..............................L. J. VINCENT
THE GRAND BALLET,
sustained by Miles.
Marie Bonfanti, Louisa Billion, Premieres Assolute, A. Sohlke, Fontani, Cherebelli
Francisco Sisters, Pagani, Betti,
Invernezzi, Zuzrqi, Riemensberg,
Kertz, Strudal, Pinchutti.
CORYPHEES.
SIXTEEN ITALIANS,
SIXTEEN GERMANS,
SIXTEEN ENGLISH,
SIXTEEN AMERICANS,
AND FIFTY EXTRA LADIES.
Maitre de Ballet..................................M. COSTA
THE PANTOMIME AND HARLEQUINADE
will introduce these renowned masters of the mimic art from Drury Lane, London, and principal theatres of England.
Harry Hemmings..................as........................Clown
James Hemmings.................as....................Harlequin
John Burke Hemmings.......as....................Pantaloon
Miss Amy Bonnett...............as....................Columbine
The auxiliary aid will number over two hundred persons.
Scenery, &c., &c.—Prologue.
THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
EXTERIOR OF THE PALACE OF KING DING DONG—Sachetti.
Song (King)—"I'm the King Ding Dong."
Song (Aqualina)—"Fairy Calls."
GRAND BALLET DE BELLS.
Chorus of Sprites and
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
GARDENS ON THE PALACE OF SAFFRO.
NILLA—Marston.
Song and Chorus—"Prince Leander is My Name."
INTERIOR OF THE DARK TOWER—Strong.
Song—"I'm the King Supreme," Trio, Chorus, &c.
ENCHANTED LAKE IN THE FOREST OF SYCAMORES—Sachetti.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
GRAND PROCESSION AND TABLEAU.
THE PRINCESS CHANGED INTO A WHITE FAWN.
ACT 2—THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH—Strong.
THE YELLOW DRAWING-ROOM.
Song (Aqualina)—"Mazurka," Duets, &c.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—Sachetti.
PROCESSION AND BALLET,
THE FINNY TRIBE.
THE RISING BATH.
AND TABLEAU OF NYMPHS.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
THE ROYAL KITCHEN—Sachetti.
THE DUNGEON—Thorne.
Song (Prince)—"Waking at Early Dawn."
THE PALACE OF AIKA—Sachetti.
IMPOSING PROCESSION.
BALLET LE GRAND.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
THE PANTOMIME
will embrace scenes—by Strong and Thorne—showing the Magical, Comical, Laughable Tricks, Scuffles, Follies, Hits, Kicks, Breaks, Tears, Scraps, Raps, &c., in the adventures of HARLEQUIN, CLOWN and PANTALOON on their first visit to America.
Concluding with
THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—MARSTON, assisted by J. S. Getz.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
SECOND APPEARANCE
in twelve months, on
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
on which occasion will be presented Planche's charming Comedy of the
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny, Captain of the Watch to the City of Brussels............Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The Baron Vanderpotter...............Mr. John Gilbert
Adolf de Courtray, of the Walloon Guards,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Officer of the Watch.........................Mr. W. H. Pope
Kristine...Miss Kate Ranoe
Katryn...Miss Mary Gannon
To conclude with John Madison Morton's new comedy entitled
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock.......................Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Christopher Larkings........................Mr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown..................Mr. J. H. Stoddart
David...Mr. J. C. Williamson
Mrs. Colonel Carver..........................Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Larkings..Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Woodcock...................................Miss Mary Barrett
Susan...Miss Moneil
The above plays will be produced with beautiful scenery, elegant appointments, and every attention to detail.
THE BOX BOOK
for Mr. Wallack's nights is now open.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..Lessee
GEO. L. FOX..................................Stage Manager
G. W. TAYLEURE.........................Business Manager
LAST NIGHTS OF SHAKESPEARE'S
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
☞ The receipts of this house for the past three months (see internal revenue returns in the *Herald* of Jan. 8,) exceed by $30,000 those of any other theatre in New-York (one excepted); and are nearly $4,000 greater than the combined receipts of two popular Broadway theatres.
EXQUISITE SCENERY, PARISIAN COSTUMES, MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, DAZZLING EFFECTS, SHAKESPEARE'S HUMOR, GREAT ACTING.
The grandest of modern spectacles.
BOTTOM...... { The Comic Sensation of the Town. } Mr. G. L. FOX
OBERON.................................Miss ROSA COOKE
A great cast, including
W. DAVIDGE, C. K. FOX,
J. T. WALLACE, OWEN MARLOWE,
M. QUINLAN, F. FRANKS,
T. J. HIND, J. B. HOWLAND,
Master YOUNG, E. T. SINCLAIR,
Miss C. JEFFERSON, Miss CLARA FISHER,
Miss BELLA WALLACE, Miss L. HAWTHORNE,
Miss ALICE HARRISON, Mrs. C. EDMONDS.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 1½.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL Feb. 3.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, FALCONER'S PEEP O' DAY.
MRS. BOWERS as.........KATHLEEN KAVANAGH
SATURDAY, ONLY PEEP O' DAY MATINEE.

DICKENS' READINGS.
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will give
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
No. 725 6th-av., near 42d-st.,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets 50 cents; at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and Fleming's, 663 6th-av.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
THE PILGRIM STILL SUCCESSFUL.
FINE PAINTINGS, NOVEL EFFECTS,
GOOD MUSIC,
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
To meet the public demand, there will be a Matinee every day at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8.
Prices reduced to 25, 50 and 75 cents.

GRAND CARNIVAL AT OATMAN'S
CENTRAL SKATING POND, corner of Bergen and Powers sts., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15. A full band will be in attendance. The pond will be brilliantly illuminated by the Continental Portable Gas Generating Company, (M. P. Coon's patent,) No. 20 Cliff-st., New-York. Tickets of admission, gents 50c.; ladies and children, 25c.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY,
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

LECTURE—"FROM JOPPA TO JERUSALEM," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock, by J. HYATT SMITH. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the store of Sheldon & Co., No. 498 Broadway, or at the door of the hall.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 150 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,
At his new and beautiful Academy Rooms,
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.
Season tickets can be obtained at the rooms.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes in fashionable dancing are now forming for the second quarter.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ to 4 P. M.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, "THE PROMPTER," containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German sets, for sale at WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy, No. 82 5th-av. Price 50 cents.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Bremen Dec. 28, and Southampton Dec. 31, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than those at hand by the *Persia*.

The Fenian excitement continued, and accounts of supposed Fenian outrages constituted the most important topics of discussion for the daily press.

A frightful explosion took place Dec. 28 at the gunpowder mills of Messrs. HALL, at Faversham. Eleven men were in the corning-house at work when the explosion took place. They were all literally blown to atoms. The most horrible details are given of the manner in which fragments of the bodies were scattered around. The mills were encircled with trees and great mounds of earth, and to this must be attributed the fact that Faversham itself suffered comparatively little injury. Not unnaturally, the explosion was at first attributed to the Fenians. Messrs. HALL, however, state that there is no ground for supposing that the affair was anything more than a most unhappy accident.

Mr. GLADSTONE spent Christmas at Hawarden Castle. On Dec. 28 he was watching the cutting down of a tree on the grounds, when a splinter flew and struck him on one of the eyes. The pain was very severe, and at first it was feared that the sight was imperilled. It has since been ascertained that the only effect will be that for a short time it will be necessary to use the eyes very sparingly.

The Paris *Epoque* of Dec. 29, contradicting the rumors that an understanding existed between Russia and England, states that not only does no such understanding exist, but that the relations between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London have been for some days past cool rather than amicable.

The *Patrie* of the same date refutes the assertions published in several journals relative to the Conference, and says that the proposal for the Conference had originally been accepted by the majority of the Powers, and was received by all with sympathy. The objections which had been raised had only reference to some points of detail, and have led to further negotiations which are already so far advanced that a result may be expected within a given period.

A Florence dispatch dated Dec. 18, says that the Italian Government has submitted the question of the payment of the Italian portion of the Pontifical debt to the Court of Contenzioso Diplomatico at Florence.

The Italian Government has undertaken to finish the Mt. Cenis tunnel, and open it to the public, by 1871.

A St. Petersburgh telegram, dated Dec. 28, announces that an Imperial ukase had been issued directing that in future the incomes of the Catholic clergy in the Western Provinces be provided by the State, and no portion of them by private individuals. Another ukase suspends the exceptional judical administration at present in existence in the Province of the Caucasus, and introduces Russian laws.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Congress of Russian Diplomatists at St. Petersburgh.

From the Paris Siecle, Dec. 29.

There is at the present moment a regular Congress of Russian Diplomatists at St. Petersburgh. The Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, Paris and Vienna—Gen. IGNATIEFF, Count VON BUDBERG, Count STACKELBERG and Count VON BERG, are assembled under the Presidency of Prince GORTCHAKOFF. Baron BRUNNOW, the Russian Ambassador, has been excused from attending on account of his age and the inclemency of the season. The assembling of these eminent persons is generally attributed to the necessity which is felt of having a precise line of policy in the event of the complications which are expected to occur in the East. What seems to confirm this view is that the extraordinary meeting corresponds with the official publication by the Russian Government of the documents which bear upon all the questions which are agitated in that quarter of Europe.

Disquieting Intelligence — Russian Propagandism in the Danubian Provinces.

From the Paris Avenir National, Dec. 29.

The most disquieting news arrives from the East. The Candiote movement has assumed such proportions that HUSSEIN PACHA has been obliged to ask for reinforcements from Constantinople. The Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and of Athens support the insurgents by money and sympathy, and are only waiting to give the more effective aid. Moreover, the Servians support the menacing demands of the Montenegrins. We were informed by a dispatch yesterday that Russian agents are traveling through Bulgaria, and stirring up the inhabitants to revolt. To-day we learn from Bosnia and Herzegovina that Russian propagandism is equally active in these provinces, and that it is promoted by the aid of the clergy of the Greek rite.

Austria, France and England Urged to Unite Against Russia.

From the Paris Opinion Nationale, Dec. 29.

Compelled as Russia was to pause for a time, she has not been long without returning to her former course. She filled the Sclave provinces of Turkey and of Austria with emissaries, thus inspiring the Court of Vienna with the bitter but vain regret of having remained neutral in 1854, instead of joining France and England, first in fighting against the Czar, and then in uniting with England in deciding the Emperor NAPOLEON to continue a salutary war. These were grave faults, of which the responsibility rests on the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris, and London. Austria now feels the point of the sword which she might have broken in 1854. France sees her continental and Mediterranean interests in danger, and England cannot but recognize the dangers with which the Czarian policy threatens her. The three Powers, therefore, ought to unite in presence of a common enemy. Russia, 'tis true, endeavors to isolate England, and holds out the annexation of Egypt as a bait. But our neighbors on the shores of the Thames will not be thus easily caught in a Muscovite trap. They will reject the offers of the Czar Alexander as they did the proposals of the Czar Nicholas, because to England, who now derives all the advantage she can ever hope to obtain from Egypt, the possession of that country would only be a derisive indemnity to the increase of the power which Russia strives to realize in the East. We therefore trust that, in presence of the energetic attitude of the three Powers most interested in the Eastern question, the Czar will have the prudence to retire after having fired off his last diplomatic *feu d'artifice*.

The Canalization of the Isthmus of Suez Likely to Promote English Influence in Egypt.

Paris (Dec. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

The writer of an article in the *Finance*, (a Belgian print,) dated Alexandria, and headed "Isthme de Suez," seems to have no very sanguine hopes of the success of that famous project, which he thinks will only end in promoting English influence in Egypt, to the detriment of that of France. According to him any one who has watched the march of affairs in the Isthmus must see that English policy "has advanced ten steps while that of France made one." The moment the English were convinced of the determination of the projectors to form a company they occupied, in 1857, Perim, a little island which commands the Red Sea in such a way that no ship can enter or leave without the permission of the English, who retain it. Later, in 1865, when the construction of Port Said was advanced enough to make England apprehend that a French fleet could find refuge there, the English secured to themselves the occupation of Suez. Finally, when there was a prospect of the completion of the canal, England decided on the Abyssinian expedition. The writer (who signs "M.") thinks that the debates in the English Parliament leave no doubt whatever on that point. England means to keep exclusive possession of the Red Sea. Some months hence she will have all Upper Egypt under her domination. After some further observations on the present state of the works, the writer concludes thus:

"We may perceive even from this moment the probable result of the affair of the Isthmus:—1. It will create for the Egyptian Government the necessity of an English protectorate, unless it prefers becoming one of the battle-fields of the Eastern Question—and, without doubt, one of the lots, when the time for partition comes; and to attain that end, which it did not suspect, the Egyptian Government will have expended about two hundred millions. 2. For the English Government the exclusive possession of the Red Sea and of Abyssinia, and the protectorate or the possession of Egypt. 3. For the Company of the Isthmus the satisfaction of having served up, in imagination, Englishmen during ten years to be eaten by simple politicians—a satisfaction counterbalanced, we love to believe, by their disappointment at being the only cause of the extension of English influence in Egypt. 4. For the subscribers, the vanity of looking upon themselves as men of noble and disinterested hearts because they lent their money to the company at only 10 per cent.—a puerile vanity, but easy to procure. 5. For the shareholders, the glory of having done quite the converse of the Pharaohs, digging pyramids in the desert of Suez, and demonstrating that the Egypt of the Sultan of the obelisks, of the dams of the Nile is still the land of enterprises—of enterprises gigantic, colossal, but unproductive."

FENIANISM.

The Safety of the Queen and the Defence of Osborne House.

To a letter from the West Cowes local Board of Health to Lieutenant-General, the Hon. CHAS. GREY, tendering the services of the population in defence of the threatened personal safety of the Queen, the Hon. CHARLES GREY responded in the following terms:

OSBORNE, Dec. 22, 1867.

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving and submitting to the Queen the letter written by you as Chairman of the local Board of Health, in the name of the inhabitants of West Cowes, expressing their regret that any necessity should have arisen for the adoption of extra precautions to insure Her Majesty's safety while resident at Osborne, and offering their services, either as special constables, or in any other way that may best prove their loyal devotion to Her Majesty's person and family. Her Majesty commands me to say that she is deeply touched by these loyal assurances on the part of her subjects at Cowes, and very grateful for them. She has herself never entertained the slightest apprehension of her personal safety, though she has thought it right to yield to the representations of her Government by giving her sanction to the precautionary measures which they thought it prudent to adopt. It will be for the Government to consider whether anything more is necessary than has been already done, and I have, therefore, by Her Majesty's command, forwarded your letter to the Home Secretary, who will judge how far it may be desirable to take advantage of the offer of their services by the loyal inhabitants of Cowes. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant, C. GREY.

To J. MOORE, Esq.

GEORGIA.

The Quarrel Between the Commander and Gov. Jenkins—Gen. Meade's Address to the Convention—Ex-Gov. Brown's Speech.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868.

Thus far, although two full days have elapsed since the Convention reassembled, nothing has been done which properly belongs to the business which it is specially commissioned to perform. Bills, ordinances and resolutions "for the relief of the people of Georgia" have been presented, offered, read and referred to an almost limitless extent, until at last it was proposed in despair by some delegate that no more propositions for relief be received, and I think this reasonable request will be granted.

The failure to induce Gov. JENKINS and the State Treasurer to pay the Convention, and the apparent impossibility to negotiate a loan, make members very sour and uncharitable toward the State officials. Various plans to compass the removal of the Governor and his companions in executive office are being proposed and canvassed, and Mr. FOSTER BLOODGETT has been dispatched to Washington for the purpose of inducing Congress to adopt the proposition of Senator WILSON or Senator MORTON, and confer on the Convention power to remove State officers and appoint their successors. The Radicals favor this plan as the best and most desirable, and Mr. ASHBURN, one of the most extreme of their number, will to-morrow "help the cause" by introducing a resolution, a copy of which is to be sent to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, requesting Congress to pass a law authorizing the Convention to remove and appoint. It is generally understood that the effort to induce Gen. MEADE to depose Gov. JENKINS has been made, and has failed, and that on this failure being communicated to leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Convention was advised to adopt a petition to Congress praying for the required power. I have been told that Senator SHERMAN wrote to Mr. C. HOPKINS, telling him if the Convention needed any further authority to carry out its objects, it had only to state its wants, and that Congress would immediately supply them. Similar letters have been received by Mr. DUNNING, and hence the determination of Mr. ASHBURN. Considerable opposition will be offered, but not enough to defeat the resolution. It will pass, I think, without any doubt, but what its result will be is not so certain.

I am informed that an offer has been made by one of the old banking institutions to advance $40,000 to the Convention at profitable rates of interest, provided sufficient assurance is given that the passage of a suitable ordinance for the relief of the stockholders from their legal liability to the bill-holders be guaranteed, the money to be forthcoming in ten days. This offer has not been accepted, because it is believed that Gen. MEADE will take steps "to *induce*" the Treasurer to advance the requisite sum. Gen. MEADE has positively stated that the Convention must be paid, and that the Treasury of the State ought to pay the money; but then comes the question, can the Treasurer pay out of any moneys already appropriated for other purposes, and if not, are there any unappropriated funds?

The Committee on the Executive has reported, and the Committee on the Judiciary will report to-morrow. Very slight alterations have been proposed, I understand, of the existing constitutional provisions for the Executive Department, the principal one being the extension of the Governor's official term from two to four years. The projected changes in the Judicial Department are of the same character, extending the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court to twelve years, and of the Superior Court to eight years. It is also proposed that the Judges shall be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, and not elective, as at present. This provision will meet with general favor among conservative men, but will assuredly be violently opposed by the Radicals as diminishing the elective power of the people. The Committee on the Bill of Rights will also report in a day or two—perhaps to-morrow—and I am told that the only important change it will contain will be in the definition of treason, which it proposes shall consist in an attempt to pass an ordinance of secession and in levying war against the United States. It will further declare that paramount allegiance is due to the United States by the citizens of the State.

The impression made upon the people here by Gen. MEADE since his arrival has been very favorable. He has satisfied most of those who have conversed with him that it is his purpose to carry out with soldierly accuracy and obedience the laws of Congress, and to compel others to do the same; that he will not lend himself to cliques or factions; that he will pursue no vindictive course toward any class, and that he will interfere as little as possible with the civil authorities when they do not conflict with the execution of the Reconstruction laws. Complaint is made by a few that he is too reticent; that his manner is cold; that he makes but little difference in the way he receives the friends and opponents of reconstruction. The fact is, he is civil and polite to all, while he does not encourage long interviews, and he does not think proper to communicate in detail to every caller his plans, opinions and impressions on every subject. I hear that one or two of the most enthusiastic Radicals express their conviction that he is "ANDY JOHNSON'S tool;" while some of the obstinate opponents of reconstruction "fear that he is more radical than POPE." This conviction and fear constitute, I think, very conclusive proof that he means to follow the straight line of duty.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 10, 1868.

Beyond the reports of the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on the Bill of Rights, which were read and ordered to be printed, the Convention did absolutely nothing to-day. A relief ordinance or two were introduced, just to keep their hands in and enable members to prove to the people of their districts that they are "sound" on the question. There was some discussion on an ordinance introduced by Mr. PARROTT, forbidding Sheriffs and all other ministerial officers from levying on or selling any property under any judgment, order or decree issued prior to June, 1865, and punishing with heavy fine and six months' imprisonment any such officer who shall disobey this ordinance. The cause of this measure is the disobedience of the Sheriffs to a former ordinance of the Convention, suspending all legal process for the enforcement of the payment of debts. It appears several Sheriffs have sold a large amount of property under old executions, and sold it for less than a tenth of its value. The contumacy of the officer and the injury to the people it was Mr. PARROTT's desire to punish, and in the future prevent. He failed, however, to have his ordinance passed at once, as he desired, and its discussion will be resumed on Monday next. Mr. ASHBURN's resolution to ask Congress to invest the Convention with power to remove all the State officials and appoint their successors was, as I mentioned yesterday, introduced to-day. It was sustained by BRYANT with great earnestness, as necessary for the encouragement of loyalty, and the success of reconstruction. It was opposed very strongly by the Conservatives as an offensive interference with the duties now devolved on Gen. MEADE, and especially by Mr. TRAMMELL, who was still speaking when the hour for adjournment arrived. The resolution will certainly be adopted. The Radicals are sufficiently numerous in themselves, but they will get assistance from those who, though conservative on other subjects, dislike Gov. JENKINS, because they think he has slighted the Convention, has thrown obstacles in the way of their being paid, and is opposed to all "measures of relief."

During the session of the Convention Gen. MEADE and his staff paid it a visit. He was received with every token of respect and consideration. Being formally welcomed by the President and introduced to the body, he made a short address, which was admirably conceived and delivered. He told the Convention that his duties were specifically defined by Congress, and that he meant to execute them to the letter, without any question as to the validity or invalidity of the law; and that the duties of the members of the Convention were also specific, and that they had no right to add to or take from them; that until the Constitution they were called together to frame shall have been ratified, no ordinance they pass has *ipso facto* any validity as a law, but that under his plenary powers he may give any ordinance such validity should the interests of the State and the good of the people require it; such for instance as a just measure for the relief of the people. He gave it clearly to be understood that he would administer the law for the benefit of the whole people and not of a few, and that he would never interfere with the civil authorities except where it was absolutely necessary for the protection of the people, and for the due execution of the Reconstruction laws. He said he expected the coöperation of the Convention, of those whom that body represents, and of those also whom it does not represent. He impressed me with the belief that he is a conscientious, straightforward soldier, determined to do his duty without the least regard to politics or political parties. He did not please either extreme in the Convention. Both sides criticised him very severely. After his speech he had to submit to the general hand-shaking to which prominent men are subjected. He bore the infliction good-humoredly, and retired as soon as he could. His allusion to relief, as a legislative act to which he might give validity, gives great encouragement to the friends of that measure, because they think he alluded to it in order to vidicate his opinion that a measure of relief should be adopted.

I heard Ex-Gov. BROWN'S address last night. He spoke at the request of a number of members of the Convention, after, it is said, an interview of five hours' duration with Gen. MEADE, and, it is hinted, at the suggestion of that officer. In order to avoid the possibility of misrepresentation, he wrote his address and read from the manuscript. He took strong ground against the eligibility of negroes to office or to serve on juries, as unauthorized by the acts of Congress, or by the people whom the delegates claim to represent. He advocated the grant of universal negro suffrage as a necessity, that being required by Congress as an essential condition to reconstruction, but insisted that the Convention had no authority to go any further, and advised the negroes not to ask any more. He rebuked the anti-reconstructionists very severely, pitched into the Democrats of the North with considerable virulence, urged the folly, in his opinion, of the South putting any reliance in Democratic successes at the North being of any protection or benefit to her or her people, counseled moderation to all, and announced his purpose to oppose any constitution which will advance in radicalism beyond the strict letter of the Reconstruction acts. He advocated strongly relief measures of the most efficient character, for the banks as well as the people, opposed disfranchisement of any kind, as unjust, ungenerous and uncalled for either by Congress or the people of Georgia; urged the necessity of continuing the payment of the debt of the State to the University of Georgia as an obligation which it would be disgraceful to refuse to perform; advised an annual appropriation of $4,000 for the endowment of a school for the colored race; inveighed against the folly of social equality between the whites and blacks, and of any attempt to compel the children of both races to associate equally in common schools; eulogized very warmly Gen. POPE'S administration; announced his belief that Gen. MEADE would approve his sentiments as expressed, made some very bitter allusions to Mr. B. H. HILL, and the purity with which he acts, though he did not mention names, and concluded by a reiteration of his advice to the Convention to adhere to the line laid down for them by Congress, and not to go one inch beyond it. A very large number of copies of Mr. BROWN'S address is being printed for distribution both North and South. I am reliably informed that Gen. MEADE strongly approves it, and I know that the Radicals and negroes are very much incensed against the Ex-Governor for his disaffection, and, as they claim, his desertion from the ranks of their friends.

A move is on foot among the anti-Radical delegates, as I have already informed you by telegraph, the object of which is to unseat the negro delegates and the "carpet-bag delegates," as they are called, like Messrs. BRYANT, RICHARDSON and PRINCE, who have but recently come to Georgia, on the ground that they are not legally qualified citizens, and cannot therefore be representatives. Such a move will necessarily create a great hubbub and much angry discussion, but it cannot succeed. The Radical majority is all-sufficient for its defeat.

AARON BRADLEY was in his seat to-day. The fine which was imposed on him in Savannah for his assault on Mr. HAYES and his attempt to incite a riot, was paid, it is said, by Mr. HOPKINS, and the imprisonment was remitted. The hard times and the non-payment of the members have prevented the return of several of them. I do not think that more than two-thirds of the body are now here.

Preparations are in progress for a great fight over the report of the Judiciary Committee. The clauses providing for the appointment instead of the election of Judges, and for the non-payment of jurors, are supposed to be blows aimed at the negroes, and they and their friends are resolved to fight them strenuously.

STONE-MOUNTAIN.

Removal of the Governor and State Treasurer by Gen. Meade.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 13.

The following order was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 13, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 8.—*First*—CHARLES J. JENKINS, Provisional Governor, and JOHN JONES, Provisional Treasurer of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions of, and failed to coöperate with, the Major-General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

Second—By virtue of the authority granted by the Supplementary Reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19, 1867, the following-named officers are detailed for duty in the District of Georgia: Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER, Colonel of the Thirty-third Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia; and Capt. CHARLES F. ROCKWELL, of the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

Third—The above-named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville, Ga., and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

R. C. DRUM, A. A. General.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning this order was read in the Reconstruction Convention, and the first section was greeted with loud applause.

The Emigrant Ship Leibnitz—Two More Deaths from Cholera.

The Hamburg emigrant ship *Leibnitz*, Capt. BARNHOLD, whose arrival at Upper Quarantine, after having lost one hundred and five passengers on the voyage, most of whom died of cholera, has been already announced in the TIMES, is now lying at the Lower Quarantine. At 3 P. M. yesterday her surviving passengers were transferred to the Hospital Ship *Illinois*, except a few who were retained on the *Liebnitz* to assist in cleaning it. The vessel is in a very filthy condition. It will be thoroughly fumigated, and next Friday will be brought up to the City. Since the last report two more passengers have died: JOHANNES TEPRUN, aged 46, and ALBERT SIELVENAIGER, aged 9 months. The rest of the passengers are doing well. The Captain says many of those who have died were victims of ship fever and cholera infantum. Many of those originally set down as victims of the cholera were still-born infants.

The *Liebnitz* sailed from Hamburg on the 12th of November for this port, with 9 cabin and 433 steerage passengers, a crew of 23 men, and a general cargo of merchandise. The total number of persons on board was 465, which was further increased by 8 births on the passage. On the 21st of November, a young woman from the Duchy of Mecklenburg was attacked by symptoms of cholera, and died on the 23d, after intense suffering.

The disease first made its appearance among the emigrants from Mecklenburg, where the cholera was raging when they left. The disease spread through the entire ship and raged over four weeks. There was no surgeon on board, and the officers of the ship had to attend the patients. The weather was warm while the disease raged, but on the 27th of December the weather became cooler and the disease abated. No new cases occurred after the 6th of January. Many heartrending scenes occurred on the unfortunate ship, and in some instances whole families died. One hundred and forty-five were attacked, of whom only forty survived.

On the arrival of the ship at Quarantine, all the passengers, with the exception of six or eight, were in apparent good health. Of those who died thirty-nine were children, and sixty-six adults. Only one of the crew died. The Captain says that many cases proved fatal in a few hours. Eighty-four of the dead were from Mecklenburg. It is not probable the disease would have proved so fatal if there had been a physician on board.

The following are the names of the patients admitted to the hospital from the ship *Liebnitz*:

Admitted Jan. 12—Frederick Zaun, aged 33; Maria Proff, aged 28; Wilhelm Proff, aged 6; Dorothea Lorentz, aged 30; Caroline Lorentz, aged 12; Adolphine Mass, aged 18 months; Anna Hahn, aged 6 months; John Seephan, aged 46 years.

Admitted Jan. 13—Carl Stohr, aged 23 years; Carl Jansen, aged 17 years; Mina Eggert, aged 22 years; Sophie Kolpina, aged 28 years.

There is no probability of any of the cases proving immediately fatal, although one or two may pass into the typhoid state.

THE DEATH OF JUDGE WRIGHT.

Action of the Courts—Resolutions and Addresses.

The sudden and unexpected death of Hon. WM. B. WRIGHT, Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals, which took place at Congress Hall in the City of Albany on Sunday evening, the news of which was published in the morning papers, seemed to throw a sadness and a gloom over the members of the Bench and the Bar of this City yesterday. In the Supreme Court, General Term, after the argument of several cases, Mr. HENRY E. DAVIES, late Chief-Judge of the Court of Appeals, arose and said that no doubt before this the Court had learned of the death of Judge WRIGHT. He felt sure the Court would bear testimony that the State had lost one of its most useful citizens. The speaker felt it as a great calamity. For eight years he had been associated with the deceased intimately in the Court of Appeals. The Judges and members of the Bar, he said, have heard with deep sensibility the sudden demise of Judge WRIGHT. The deceased for the last twenty-five years has occupied a prominent position in the political and judicial annals of the State. He discharged with marked ability the duties of a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, those of a member of the Legislature of this State, and since July 1, 1847, those of a Justice of the Supreme Court, and of a Judge of the Court of Appeals. In all these various and eminent positions he had won the confidence and respect of his associates and that of the citizens of this State. He has been distinguished for his urbanity, sound judgment, high integrity and extensive learning. His opinions are remarkable for their ability, elaborate research and practical wisdom. In all these high stations he has invariably evinced a conscientious discharge of duty, devoted patriotism and elevated views. In consequence of this irreparable loss to the State, to the Judiciary and to the Bar, it is

Resolved, That we deeply lament the removal from his sphere of usefulness and honor of this distinguished Chief Judge of the highest Court in our State, and regard the event as a calamity to the State, to the Judiciary of which he was so noted an ornament, and to the country.

Resolved, That Judge WRIGHT, in his private life, furnished an example of purity and perfect uprightness. He was always, in the discharge of his judicial duties, kind, courteous and appreciative. He has left behind him few more marked for these, and all the qualities which distinguish the Christian gentleman, and the wise, cautious, laborious and upright Judge.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family of the deceased in this their great distress and tribulation, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. D. D. FIELD, in seconding the resolutions, said that the deceased was at the head of the judiciary of the great State of New-York. He had been an honest and a consistent judicial officer. No lawyer could practice before Judge Wright and not become thoroughly convinced of his uprightness both in judicial and private life. If they were not to take notice of his death, they would do injustice to his memory and also to himself.

Judge SUTHERLAND, a member of the Court, said the reason why he should say anything was the fact that he had known Judge WRIGHT longer than any other Judge composing the General Term. He knew him when he (the speaker) was a practicing lawyer in the County of Columbia. He there knew Judge WRIGHT under peculiar circumstances. He was Judge of the Supreme Court, and held Circuit in Columbia County during the Anti-rent difficulties. Severe and unjust attacks were made upon the judiciary. Judge WRIGHT day after day held court with at least two hundred armed men inside the Court-house. Nearly all the people throughout several counties were more or less excited and interested one way or the other, and yet Judge WRIGHT stood as firm as a rock. Mr. SEWARD was one of the counsel in the Anti-rent cases, and for days he exercised all the force of his genius as an advocate. Judge WRIGHT's honesty and fearlessness were manifested in his decisions. He, at that time, did great honor to himself, to the Judiciary, and to the State of which he was a citizen. In conclusion, Judge SUTHERLAND said, "he never knew a man whose mind was so much inclined to go right, and to go right so laboriously. His mind did not move as quickly as some, but it moved in the right direction."

The Court then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Part I, held by Judge JOSEPH F. BARNARD, after the trial of one case, a motion was made by Mr. H. MORANGE, that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of Judge WRIGHT. The Court adjourned accordingly until 10 o'clock this morning.

HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION.

A Teller Absconds with Nearly Four Hundred Thousand Dollars Belonging to the City Bank.

No little excitement was occasioned yesterday in Wall-street and business circles generally at the discovery of a defalcation on a large scale committed by JAMES H. LEVERICH, second teller of the City Bank. The amount embezzled is variously estimated, some persons placing it as high as $400,000, and others believing that it will be covered by half that sum. Although the exact amount has not been arrived at, no doubt is expressed that the funds abstracted will reach a high figure. From the information gained, it would appear that the system of defrauding the bank had been practiced for a long time by the absconding teller. His method of proceeding was to receive deposits, credit the depositors with the right amount on their pass-books, and make short credits on the books of the bank. From day to day he would transfer the balance from one set of depositors to another, and in this way make it appear that his account with the bank was correct.

Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, President of the bank, stated to our reporter yesterday, that LEVERICH has been employed in the institution for the past seven years. He is 25 years of age and married. He was attentive and industrious in his business and was looked upon as a remarkably capable young man. By his strictly good conduct he won the unlimited confidence of the officers of the bank, and none of them suspected for a moment that LEVERICH would be guilty of such a grave offence. LEVERICH is the son of Mr. CHARLES LEVERICH, President of the Bank of New-York, with whom Mr. TAYLOR has been on the most intimate terms for twenty years. The first intimation given to Mr. TAYLOR that possibly young LEVERICH might be living beyond his means, was in information he received concerning some real estate transactions which the latter had indulged in. It had been reported to Mr. TAYLOR that LEVERICH had purchased a house up-town, and on Mr. TAYLOR's speaking to him on the subject, and cautioning him not to involve himself in debt, the teller said he purchased the house on mortgage, but that he would immediately dispose of it if so advised to do by him (Mr. TAYLOR.) Soon after this he told that officer he had cleared himself of the incumbrance.

Again, information reached Mr. TAYLOR that LEVERICH was building a house at Englewood, N. J. Mr. TAYLOR spoke to him the second time on the subject of his extravagance, saying to him it was impossible for him to build houses on the strength of his income, and that, if he wanted a house he, the President, would furnish him with the means to procure one from his own private purse, but he was afraid that a house procured under any other circumstances had a suspicious appearance. In this instance, too, LEVERICH assured Mr. TAYLOR that he would be governed by his advice and relinquish the house project. On the other occasion when Mr. TAYLOR remonstrated with LEVERICH for paying so high as $300 per month for the rent of a house in the City, the latter said his mother and sister were going to live with him, and, under those circumstances he thought the amount was not extravagant.

A few days after the last conversation, LEVERICH left the bank as usual, in the afternoon, taking with him his cash-box. Whether the box contained any of the funds of the bank is unknown by the officers. On Saturday, the 4th inst., he wrote a note to the Cashier, to the effect that he had been taken suddenly ill, and was not able to leave his bed. In the early part of the week two of the bank clerks called at his house, No. 80 West Twenty-sixth-street, but were unable to see him. Learning of this fact, the officers of the bank made some further inquiries, and suspecting that something was wrong, examined his accounts and became aware of the defalcation.

Mr. TAYLOR has since been informed that LEVERICH, accompanied by his wife, left his house in Twenty-sixth-street at about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th. He carried in his hand a valise and on his arm a shawl. They proceeded in the direction of the Seventh-avenue. He left word with his servant that his trunks would be called for by an expressman on the following morning. Yesterday afternoon Mr. TAYLOR learned that the trunks had been discovered at Newtown, L. I. Nothing, however, has been heard of the whereabouts of the teller, and it is supposed by some of the bank officers that he went to Canada.

LEVERICH is 5 feet 8 inches in height, delicate-looking, and has a light complexion. He wears a small mustache, but no whiskers. His wife is very short. LEVERICH was a clerk in the General Clearing-house for a long time.

Mr. TAYLOR claims that, allowing the defalcation to be at the highest amount reported, the bank then will have a surplus of $800,000. In explanation of LEVERICH'S conduct, he says he believes that the young man entered largely into stock speculations, and having lost heavily, resorted to the funds of the bank to extricate himself from his financial entanglements. Mr. TAYLOR looks upon the act as a result of the unsettled and perilous condition of the country, and the national finances particularly.

Juvenile Fugitives.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 11.

Yesterday afternoon Officers RAYNOR and FLANNERY arrested two intelligent, well-dressed lads, named EDWARD FREEMAN and CHARLES WHITE, and took them to Hammond-street Station-house. Shortly after, another boy named BENJAMIN GILPIN, who claimed connection with the two, went to the same place and gave himself into custody. From the statement made by the boys themselves, it seems that on last Sunday, the eldest of them, CHARLIE WHITE, stole the sum of $200 from his mother, who keeps a fashionable boarding-house on Fifth-ave, New-York, that immediately after the robbery, and in accordance with preconcerted plans, they left the metropolis in company, and proceeded upon a long contemplated tour, without giving their parents any intimation of their determination. They visited Philadelphia and Pittsburg, tarried in several other cities of less importance, for a few days, and finally resolved to have a run through Cincinnati. They arrived here yesterday morning, looked through the city, and would have left for the far West in the evening, had not the finances of WHITE, who had borne all the expenses of himself and his companions for the entire trip, been in a terribly depressed condition. Another circumstance that prevented their departure was the reception by the Police of a telegram from the parents of the runaways, requesting the officers to arrest them, should they be found. They were found, will be sent to their homes to-day, and right glad will the thankless little wretches be to get back again. They give no reason for their abandonment of their comfortable homes, other than their desire to see a little of the world.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Annual Report of the Public Administrator—Appointment of Standing Committees.

The Board met at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, the President, Alderman COMAN, in the chair.

A resolution offered by Alderman MILLER favoring the paving of South-street, between Jackson and Corlears streets, and Corlears-street, between South and Water streets, between the railroad tracks, with Belgian pavement, and ordering the expenses to be borne by the City, provid it be not defrayed by the railroad company, in accordance with the ordinance, was passed.

A communication was received from the Public Administrator, inclosing his annual report for the year 1867, by which it appears that the sum of $64,535 76 has been distributed during that time to the various persons entitled to it by being next of kin, creditors or otherwise, of the persons whose estates have been administered upon and accounted for; also that $9,083 82, the amount realized from estates for which no claimants have appeared, and which consequently reverted to the City, have been turned into the City Treasury.

The President announced the appointment of WM. A. MCGUIRE as reader to the Board.

He also announced the following Standing Committees:

On Accounts—Aldermen Ward, O'Brien and Cushman.
Assessments—Aldermen Repper, Norton and Cuddy.
Arts and Sciences—Aldermen Miller, O'Brien and White.
Charities and Donations—Aldermen Coulter, Miller and Cuddy.
Croton Aqueduct—Aldermen Hardy, Ward and Repper.
Ferries—Aldermen McGrath, Hardy and Miller.
Lamps and Gas—Aldermen Norton, Conner and Repper.
Lands and Places—Aldermen Moore, O'Brien and Miller.
Finance—Aldermen Moore, Hardy, Farley, McQuade and Coulter.
Law Department—Aldermen Hardy, Coulter and Cushman.
National Affairs—Aldermen Miller, Cuddy, McQuade, Conner and White.
Markets—Aldermen O'Brien, Conner and Ward.
Ordinances—Aldermen McGrath, Coulter and Conner.
Printing and Advertising—Aldermen McQuade, Moore and McGrath.
Public Health—Aldermen Farley, Norton and Ward.
Railroads—Aldermen Cuddy, Hardy, Moore, McQuade and Conner.
Repairs and Supplies—Aldermen Conner, Miller and Cuddy.
Roads—Aldermen McQuade, Farley and Coulter.
Salaries and Offices—Aldermen, Farley, Hardy and O'Brien.
Sewers—Aldermen Coulter, Miller and Moore.
Streets—Aldermen Cuddy, McGrath and Miller.
Street Pavements—Aldermen Ward, Hardy and McQuade.
Street Openings—Aldermen O'Brien, McQuade and Farley.
Wharves—Aldermen Conner, Norton and McGuire.

The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Appointment of Standing Committees—Application for Seats in the Board.

The old Board of Councilmen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, President Stacom in the chair.

Mr. FLYNN moved that the name of HUGH O'BRIEN be stricken from the roll, as Mr. O'BRIEN had been elected a member of the Board of Aldermen.

The motion was adopted.

The President announced the following Standing Committees for the present year:

Arts and Sciences—Messrs. Seger, Brinkman and S. Roberts.
Assessments—Messrs. H. Murray, Creiger and Reilly.
Belgian Pavement—Messrs. Daly, Kenny, Reilly, S. Roberts and Webber.
Croton Aqueduct Department—Messrs. Hartman, Long and Ternune.
Donations—Messrs. Seger, Turner and Culkin.
Ferries—Messrs. Lamb, H. Murray and W. B. Roberts.
Finance—Messrs. Culkin, Hart and W. B. Roberts.
Lamps and Gas—Messrs. Long, Culkin and Terhune.
Lands and Places—Messrs. Reilly, Daly and Seger.
Law Department—Messrs. Brinkman, Webber and Seger.
Markets—Messrs. Kenny, Seger and Gilmore.
National Affairs—Messrs. Lamb, Long, H. Murray, Thomas and W. B. Roberts.
Ordinances—Messrs. Reilly, Lamb and Turner.
Printing and Advertising—Messrs. Gibney, Lamb and McVeaney.
Public Health—Messrs. Kenny, Thomas and Hart.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Hart, Reilly and T. Murray.
Roads—Messrs. Hart, H. Murray and S. Roberts.
Railroads—Messrs. H. Murray, Seger, Gibney, McVeaney and Creeier.
Repairs and Supplies—Messrs. Daly, Long, Gilmore, Lamb and Thomas.
Salaries and Offices—Messrs. Seger, Reilly and Terhune.
Sewers—Messrs. Gibney, Turner and Brinkman.
Streets—Messrs. Reilly, McVeaney and Seger.
Street Openings—Messrs. Hart, Henry and McVeaney.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Messrs. Kenny, Culkin, Reilly, Gilmore and S. Roberts.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Gibney, Lamb and Webber.

The Clerk then read the following communication:

To the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent to your Board—That at the last charter election held in and for the City of New-York, the undersigned respectively were duly elected to the office of Councilmen, as appears by the statement of the result of said election on file in the respective offices of the Clerks of the Common Council and the County Clerk of the City and County of New-York; that the undersigned have respectively procured certificates of said election and duly filed the same, and the undersigned respectively took and subscribed an oath of office as required by law, and duly filed the same in the Mayor's office in said City; that the undersigned respectively attended at the organization of said Board on the 6th inst., and claimed their seats respectively as members of said Board of Councilmen; that the said Board refused to recognize the undersigned or either of them as members of said Board, and refused to permit the undersigned or either of them to participate in the organization of said Board, or in the proceedings thereof. The undersigned respectively represent to the said Board of Councilmen that they are members thereof and entitled to seats as such members, and are entitled to participate in the proceedings and deliberations of said Board, as members thereof, and that they respectively demand their rights accordingly.

JOHN O'BRIEN,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
GEO. A. HEINRICK,
GEO. W. IVANS,
WILLIAM LAMB.

Mr. HARTMAN moved that it be received and placed on file.

Mr. WEBBER said, as he understood it, the persons by whom the paper was signed were the extra five members of the Board of Councilmen elected at the last charter election.

Mr. HARTMAN said that up to 1865 six Councilmen were elected from each Senatorial District, when a law was passed altering the number of districts, and limiting the number of Councilmen from each district to five. It is claimed by the persons signing the communication that this law is unconstitutional, and that six Councilmen should be elected, as heretofore, from each district. If, however, the Board took this view of the question, and recognized the communication, it would at the same time be pronouncing the law under which its own term of office was extended as also unconstitutional, for the validity of both laws was disputed on the same grounds—namely, that they are clauses in a local bill, the tax levy; and no mention of such clauses is made in the title of the bill.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS moved to return the communication to the writers.

The motion was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

The Tobacco Trade.

Yesterday a number of the leading tobacconists of this City, representing mainly the manufacture of cut tobacco, met at the Astor House to discuss the present method of collecting the revenue upon their goods, and to devise and suggest to the Government such a change in the system of collecting the tax as would tend to the prevention of the enormous frauds now practiced with impunity. The chair was taken by Mr. E. LAURENCE. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the plan recommended by DAVID A. WELLS in his report on the revenue, which it is claimed, in the compulsory packing and stamping of all tobacco before any sale is permitted, will afford protection to the responsible manufacturer and secure to the Government an increase of at least 100 per cent. in the revenue from fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco. A committee of five was appointed to confer with the New-York Tobacco Board of Trade and all other similar organizations, and arrange the preliminaries and time for a convention to be held at Washington at an early day, for the purpose of taking such measures as may be deemed necessary to advance the objects of this meeting, after which the meeting was adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 13—Evening.

Consols closed a shade lower, at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for account.

American securities close quiet at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds .... 71⅝@71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares 88
Erie Railway Shares 49¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds 23

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 13—Evening.

United States Bonds closed steady at 75¾, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 13—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been very active throughout the day, and closed firm at the highest figure of the advanced quotations. The following are the authorised quotations:
Middling Uplands .... 7⅞d.
Middling Orleans .... 7⅞d.
The sales of the day foot up 18,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet, with a decline of 3d. on Corn; Mixed Western, 45s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Wheat unchanged at 16s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, Oats and Peas unaltered in price.

PROVISIONS—The market closes without alteration in quotations since the 1:30 P. M. report.

PRODUCE—Sugar steady at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Resin—Common Wilmington is 3d. higher, closing at 6d. 3s. ⅌ cwt.; Medium Resin steady at 11s. ⅌ cwt. Other articles of American produce unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 13—Evening.

The only change to report in this market is the quotation of Linseed Cakes, which have advanced to £10 15s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong. Oils of all kinds steady and quiet.

ANTWERP, Monday, Jan. 13—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market is rather weaker; Standard White closed at 45 francs.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR firmer; Spring Extras $9 75@$10 50. WHEAT firm but less active; No. 2. advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $2 05@$2 07, and No. 1 at $2 09@$2 10. New CORN active and advanced 1c.; sales at 86c.@86¼c.; Old quiet at 88¾c. for No. 1. and 87½c.@88c. for No. 2. OATS moderately active and advanced 1c.; sales at 61c.@61¾c. RYE more active at $1 56@$1 56½. BARLEY dull at $1 86 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $20@21 50, cash, and seller February. BULK MEATS quiet; Shoulders 7¼c. Rough Sides 9c., loose. ENGLISH MEATS steady and quiet. Cumberlands 9c.; Short Rib Sides, 10c., packed. GREEN MEATS dull. Hams, from the block, 10¾c.@10½c. DRESSED HOGS less active, and declined 5c.@10c.; sales at $7 20@$8 25, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS steady and advanced 15c.@25c; the range was $5 50@$6 70. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $6@$7 for good to fat Steers. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 3,800 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 13.

GRAIN in store and afloat—Wheat, 511,000 bushels; Corn, 106,000 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Rye, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 80,000 bushels; Peas, 2,000 bushels. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT, $2 30@$2 20 for No. 1 and No. 2 Spring. CORN inactive and nominal at $1 14 for new on track; $1 15 in store. OATS dull at 74c. on track; 76c. in store for Western. RYE—No demand; $1 65 for Western. BARLEY nominally $1 70 for Canadian. PEAS nominal at $1 20 free. MESS PORK, $22 20 for heavy; market very dull. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. DRESSED HOGS nominal at 8¾c.@9¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan 13.

COTTON in demand; Good Middling 15¾c.@16¼c.; sales, 4,800 bales; receipts, 9,150 bales; exports, 5,000 bales. SUGAR in good demand; Common, 9¾c.; Fair, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Prime to Choice, 13¼c.@14¼c. MOLASSES active; Common, 53c.@55c.; Choice, 71½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $9 12½@$9 25. CORN steady and firm; large sales at 95c. OATS quiet at 85c. PORK $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c. Clear Sides, 13c. LARD firm; tierces, 12¾c.@13c.; kegs, 13½c.@14c. Sterling Exchange, 147@150. New-York. Sight Drafts, ½ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold 139¾.

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 13.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged; sales 400 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring: $13 for red Winter, $13 50 for white, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; held at $2 40 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN is held at $1 28 @$1 30 for No. 1. OATS and other grains scarce. CORN MEAL is selling at $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 13.

COTTON irregular and scarce, and held at 15c.@15½c. FLOUR firm. PORK, $20 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 13c.; Bulk Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@12c. LARD, 13¼c.@14¼c. CORN, 78c.@80c. OATS, 76c.@78c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 13.

Beef Cattle advanced; extras, 10c.@11c.; fair to good, 8¾c.@9¾c.; common, 6¾c.@7¾c. Sheep—5,000 sold at 5c.@7c., gross weight. Hogs dull; 4,500 sold at $10 50@$11, net.

[Advertisement.]
STORE SHADES.—PLAIN GILT OR LETTERED SKYLIGHT SHADES, SHELF CURTAINS, KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Cork	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Jan. 15	New-York	London.
Bremen	Jan. 16	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ, NICARAGUA, HAVANA, ETC.

Coquette	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana.
Nightingale	Jan. 14	New-York	Vera Cruz.
San Francisco	Jan. 15	New-York	Nicaragua.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana.
Star of the South	Jan. 18	New-York	St. Jago de Cuba.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Coquette*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Nightingale*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 13—*In steamship City of Cork, from Antwerp*—Max Lehmaier, Julius Lehmaier, J. Roth, A. Cooper, Theo. Diamant, F. Ballin, L. Rothschild, C. Jeanjanquet, F. Stuck, Julius Hirschberg, Carl Koppen, Carl Zillmann, M. Rosenwasser, Elisab. Lamb and child, Jacob Mock, Moritz Metzger, Paul Pfleiderer, Adolph Lappe, Manheim Cohn, Dan Goldschmidt.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston—James Flood, Philip Bryan, John H. Brahn, Mrs. E. Ladd, Mrs. Wm. Anderson, M. Hashn, C. C. St. John, M. Darby and wife, Louis Spier, John Stanbury, D. Silvey, and 14 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 56 | Moon rises... 10 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 14 | Gov. Island. 12 03 | Hell Gate .. 1 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Hammonia, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Worcester, Graham, Baltimore, C. W. Pervell.

Ship Germania, (Pruss.,) Uhsbroch, Rotterdam, C. Luling & Co.

Barks J. Cummings, (Br.,) Hookway, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; John F. Pearson, (Argent.,) Morse, Portland, Howe, White & Co.

Schooners Bowdoin, Randall, Maracaibo, S. J. Wenberg; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Jan. 11, 6:45 P. M., 9 miles N. E. from Frying-pan, exchanged signals with steamships Gen. Barnes, for Savannah, and James Adger, for Charleston. 12th, 10 A. M., 25 miles north from Hatteras, passed steamship City of Port-au-Prince, from Boston for Charleston; 5 P. M., 90 miles north from Hatteras, passed steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah; also, steamship Bienville, hence for New-Orleans, and steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Was detained 12 hours by fog on the Mississippi River, and had strong head winds on the passage.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship City of Cork, Phillips, Antwerp Dec. 21, with mdse. and 101 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Carlotta, Magoun, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Vicksburgh, Hall, Providence.

Ship Hannah Morris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Morris, Liverpool 48 ds., with salt to Snow & Burgess. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather; passed Cape Hatteras Jan. 4, and since that time has had strong northerly gales.

Bark N. M. Havens, (of Portland,) Hall, Malaga 43 ds., with fruit to Miller & Houghton. Has been 14 days north of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales; has had a pilot on board 6 days.

Bark Neptune, (Br.,) Lentz, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Has had strong northerly gales on the coast, and has been 7 days north of Cape May.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Smith, Malaga Nov. 9, and Gibraltar Nov. 18, with fruit to J. E. Ward & Co. Made the southern passage; has had fine weather; passed Cape Hatteras Jan. 4, and since that time has had strong northerly gales; lost foretopsail and topgallant-sail, and had the crew badly frost-bitten.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Purney, Cockburn Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Morrison & Phillips. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras with northerly gales. The Br. bark Howard sailed from Grand Cay for Newport, R. I., Dec. 27. The M. anchored at S. W. Spit Jan. 12.

Schr. Frances G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, Dominica 15 ds., with fruit to master. Left no vessels. Had strong northerly gales since passing Cape Hatteras.

Schr. Fauvett, (Fr.,) Liebaud, Martinique 20 ds., with sugar to Vatable & Co. Has had northerly gales on the passage.

Schr. Wm. T. Merchant, McKenny, Fortune Bay, N. S., via Gloucester, with fish to Chas. Shearer & Co.

Schr. Pathway, Haley, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and resin.

Schr. Jane L. Newton, Rich, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Manson, Baltimore, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, Freeman, Calais, via New-Haven.

Schr. Abigail Brown, McNeal, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Ethridge, New-Haven.
Schr. Agno, Murphy, Glen Cove.
Schr. Mattie Holmes, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Annie S. Salter, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. St. Croix, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Georgian, Briar, New-Haven.
Schr. Robert Myhan, Doane, Boston.
Schr. T. E. Watson, Hubbs, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sarah J. Smith, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. George Washington, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Sarah Cullen, Avis, Philadelphia.
Schr. A. N. Collins, Tooker, Jacksonville.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Collins, Georgetown, S. C.
Schr. C. A. Johnson, Howard, Washington, N. C.
Schr. Ida Nicholson, Price, Richmond.

SAILED—Ship Lyttleton, for Melbourne.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh, cloudy and cold.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One bark off the Highlands, bound in.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 13—Arr. brig J. A. Devereaux, from Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 10, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Angie Amesbury, from Savannah for Boston; Lucy J. Kelly, Ruth N. Atwood, J. H. Peirce, Virginia, for Boston; Ellen & Nancy, (Br.,) New-York, for Cornwallis; G B C, (Br.,) Boston, for Cornwallis; Frank Treat, Frankfort; brig Caroline E. Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston; Carrie D. Conery, New-York, for Gibraltar; put in for medical attendance, the Captain being sick; lost two casks water by freezing.

11th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Hattie Gardner, Philadelphia, for Gloucester; Harper Berry, New-York, for Portsmouth.

Sld. schrs. Ellen & Nancy, (Br.,) G B C, Angie Amesbury.

13th—Arr. bark Ionic, from Loando for Boston.

Sld. ship Golden Hind, for New-York, in tow of the steamer Monchausett.

HYANNIS, Mass., Jan. 13—In port, brig Hazel Hall, from Baltimore for Boston; schrs. Sarah L. Simmons, from Boston for Philadelphia; Hannah F. Baker, from Mobile for Boston; Southerner, from Philadelphia for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 13—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 13.—The schr. Surprise, Capt. Beers, from Philadelphia, arrived at Newport, R. I., on the 11th inst., leaking 1,500 strokes per hour, and sails split.

The schr. J. L. Newton, of Quincy, from New-York for Boston, which went ashore on the West Chop, has been got off uninjured.

Spoken, &c.

George Burnham—brig, hence for Havana, Jan. 8, lat. 38, lon. 73 30.

T. C. Ward—brig, from Philadelphia for Marseilles, Dec. 8, lat. 41 24, lon. 17.

Foreign Ports.

At Malaga, Dec. 1, bark Arletta, for New-York in days; brig Udola, for New-York in 2 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 13—Evening.—The steamship Chicago ran ashore in a thick fog, and the vessel will probably prove a total loss. All her passengers and crew were saved, and her specie has been got out and landed. There are hopes that some of her cargo will be saved.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—Evening.—The ship Sanspareil, Capt. McAlpin, which sailed from this port Nov. 28 for Philadelphia, has put back in a leaking condition.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Line of New Goods to be Closed Out by

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2. They hold a fine cutlery temper until the iron is worn up.
3. There are no soft spots in them.
4. One of these irons will outwear four to five irons tempered the old way.
5. They are sold at the same price of other irons.
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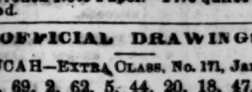
REYNOLDS, BARBER & CO.,
STEEL TEMPERING WORKS,
Auburn, N. Y.

THERE ARE BUT VERY FEW PEO-



PLE people who do not suffer from cold or sweaty feet. The cause is exclusion of the air. The remedy is admission of the air. The Patent Elastic, Ventilating Inner Soles apply the air, absorb and remove the natural perspiration of the feet, cause a free circulation of the blood and produce warmth, comfort and pleasure to the wearer. Price, $1 per pair. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. E. A. HILL, Proprietor, No. 7 Union-st., Boston.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 171, Jan. 13, 1868.
15, 50, 69, 2, 62, 5, 44, 20, 18, 47, 53, 70.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 172, Jan. 13, 1868.
34, 69, 25, 4, 67, 51, 72, 29, 65, 5, 12, 41, 52.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 71, Jan. 13, 1868.
13, 21, 65, 72, 64, 19, 42, 38, 11, 36, 39, 27, 60.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 72, Jan. 13, 1868.
12, 30, 73, 1, 57, 43, 46, 14, 2, 31, 13, 23.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

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